

sidered, he said, to facilitate ex-

changes and bring about the lowering of the tariff. Germany was ready to join in such a movement.

No Longer Interested in War
Dr. Stresemann won the rapid attention of his audience when he indirectly painted a picture of a Germany no longer interested in war, but absorbed in the developments of science. All delegates seeing in this an allusion to such German scientific achievements as the Graf Zeppelin, the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, and the giant Dornier airplane.

In future wars, personal heroism will have no place. It is in combat with nature that men will find their sphere of usefulness, the real heroes will be those who lead the fight between man and the universe.

He voiced Germany's satisfaction that German soil will be freed of the burden of Allied troops, and appealed to the delegates to hasten liquidation of the problem of the Saar basin. He heartily approved the plan of the British and other delegates to revise certain articles of the League Covenant so as to make them as strong in outlawing war as the Kellogg pact, but insisted that other articles of the Covenant should also be remodelled.

Battle Against War
Dr. Stresemann declared his conviction that in waging battle against war, prime emphasis must be laid on methods of preventing war and eliminating its causes, rather than upon the question of penalties to be imposed once war had broken out.

He believed fervently that another effective method of reducing the chances of war was the reduction of armaments. A German foreign minister declared that everybody was eagerly following the naval conversations between Ramsay MacDonald and General Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador in London, about which the delegates to the Assembly had heard such encouraging words from the premier himself.

He ardently hoped these negotiations would be crowned with success and that they would, in their turn, bring about a reduction in armaments. He recalled that, upon Canadian and German initiative, there had been improvement in the procedure for handling the problem of minority peoples, and insisted that there be no faltering in proper protection of their rights. He recommended a special League commission to handle the question of minorities, just as there is now a special commission to examine conditions in regions over which powers have mandates.

Signor Scelba of Italy announced to the Assembly that Italy had just signed the compulsory arbitration clause of the World Court. The Italian delegate said his country was observing the satisfactory progress of the naval conversations between England and America and hoped they would lead to a general disarmament conference.

Referring to M. Briand's project for a European confederation, Signor Scelba asserted that a proper economic organization of Europe was most desirable, and that Italy would give its serious consideration.

Dr. Beneš of Czechoslovakia also approved M. Briand's project for the "United States of Europe," but warned the Assembly that great difficulties had to be surmounted. Europe must "make haste slowly" in this matter.

CENSUS OFFICIALS NAMED
WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment of additional supervisors for next year's decennial census was announced by the director of the Census Bureau, William M. Stewart, at a luncheon at the Hotel Mayflower, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 8. Hildreth, Worcester, Mass.; Fred W. Thomas, Randolph, Vt.

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FRENCH SUPPORT PREMIER'S ACTS AT ASSEMBLY

Nation Approves His Attitude on Naval Aggression and Arbitration Issues

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The proceedings at Geneva have done much to consolidate the position of the Briand government, which was subjected to criticism on the results at The Hague. It was felt that the British had dominated at The Hague in the financial discussions and that Germany had obtained practically unconditional evacuation. There was something perfunctory about French praise of Aristide Briand's conduct. But at Geneva he has undoubtedly succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of his compatriots to an almost unprecedented degree.

It is now taken for granted that on the naval problem France will have much to say. The declarations of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, are welcomed as showing progress and also as denoting that the French viewpoint will not be neglected.

British adherence to the optional clause, announced by Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, likewise squares with French policy, and despite the reservations it is taken as an encouraging sign that the British are in agreement with France on the need of arbitration. Arbitration and disarmament, important as they are, nevertheless must be conditioned by security. That has been the consistent French view. This is repeated today. While the French would not be unwilling to rule out war of any kind under the League Covenant and bring it into conformity with the Kellogg pact (though this too is modified by reservations) M. Briand in his speech, which was enthusiastically hailed, insisted on providing the League with what he called a secular arm.

It is in direction of financial assistance for a victim of aggression and economic sanctions against an aggressor that European thought appears to be moving. Obviously there are strong arguments in the contrary sense, for the difficulty of unambiguously indicating an aggressor is real. The most widely opposed opinions have been entertained regarding the origin of the Great War of 1914 and recent research goes far to show that the unilateral attribution of war guilt in the treaties was unjustifiable.

Still this is clear, that the French believe the League should pronounce and act efficiently in the event of any power violating the pledges of the Covenant and the Kellogg pact. As for a European federation, while a certain surprise is expressed that M. Briand should contemplate a political as well as an economic co-ordination of the continent his idea is well received. How it will be realized is not clear and there are plenty of skeptics.

In any event, it is considered that M. Briand has shown that France moves in the vanguard of the world peace movement. The French are proud of his leadership and are amply satisfied with the Geneva Assembly.

CANADA'S TRADE GROWS WITH UNITED STATES
OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's trade with the United States continues to increase and that with Great Britain to decrease, as shown by trade figures covering the 12 months ended July 31. During this period Canada's total trade with the United States amounted to \$1,442,033,000, or more than \$175,000,000 over that with the United Kingdom, which was only \$1,267,333,000, or \$36,000,000 less than the previous 12 months period.

TYPHOON IN LUZON CAUSES HEAVY LOSSES
MANILA (AP)—Communication lines, slowly being repaired after the passing of the typhoon which swept

the island of Luzon, brought reports of great damage done by the storm. Relief is being rushed.

More than 200 persons were reported to have perished on the island, thousands were homeless and hungry, and havoc had been wrought to crops. Manila was deluged by torrential rains, water mains were broken, and for several days a water shortage loomed, being averted by flumes built from Novaliches dam, 12 miles north of the city.

School Buildings Donated by Du Pont

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Pierre S. du Pont of this city and Longwood, Pa., has offered to donate a third of the cost of building a community school at Kennett Square, Pa., to cost \$750,000 and a similar school at Chadd's Ford, a smaller community, at an estimated cost of \$250,000 if the taxpayers of the two communities raise two-thirds of the cost of construction.

These schools would close several country district schools and concentrate the teaching in the districts at those points. Motorbuses will collect the pupils daily from a large area of farm homes and return them at night.

Mr. du Pont has about accomplished the task of rebuilding or replacing all the old public school buildings in Delaware with modern structures and equipping them with up-to-date appliances. The Negro schools, long neglected, have all been replaced by modern, light, cheerful buildings. They provide the best schooling facilities for Negro children of any state in the Union, educators hold.

While it is estimated that Mr. du Pont's contributions to public schools will aggregate \$10,000,000, the total amount has never been disclosed.

MISTRIAL ORDERED IN GASTONIA CASE

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Trial of 16 Gastonia textile mill strikers and strike leaders on charges of murder, meeting out of the shooting of C. F. Adair, chief of police of Gastonia, was halted, and a mistrial ordered, on account of the illness of one of the jurors.

The jury, election of which took up nine of the 12 days the trial had been in progress, was dismissed, and Judge M. V. Barnhill, presiding, recessed court.

POLISH MINISTER OPENS LWOW FAIR

WARSAW—The Eastern Fair was opened in Lwow on Sept. 8 by the Minister of Commerce, Eugene Kwiatkowski, in the name of the President of Poland.

Many native foreign dignitaries were present, including a group of French parliamentarians, the Japanese envoy and a number of touring German journalists. Mr. Kwiatkowski stressed the importance of Poland of increased international trade.

N. Y. TO BUILD 26-FLOOR HOTEL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A 26-story apartment hotel is to be built at the north-west corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street by William Van Allen, architect, according to Maurice Wertheim, broker in the transfer of property.

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Structure is to Be Erected on Land Adjoining the Association's Present Site in Washington on the Corner of M and Sixteenth Streets.

'AMERICA FIRST' OUTWORN, AMITY HEAD DECLARES

Law Violators Not True Americans, World Alliance Group Hears

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—"Beware of a false definition of your international relations," was the final warning delivered to business men from all parts of the United States at the closing session of the National Business Conference here by Fred B. Smith, chairman, American Section World Alliance for International Friendship.

"The world is fast coming to be a unit," Mr. Smith said in his address on "America at the Crossroads." "Unfolding methods of science are dissolving those great distances which once kept nations and races separated. And in the world as it is today I know of nothing more pathetic, and at times amusing, than to hear a certain type of citizen of our country talking about 'America first' and 'Beware of entangling alliances.' The hour has fully come when that doctrine is practically, absolutely impossible."

Like a motorist approaching the crossroads, America needs to have some danger signs put up where all its citizens can see them, Mr. Smith said. One sign which ought to be painted in big letters is "Beware of a false security about your place among the nations of the world for many years to come." Other nations fully as powerful have lost the way and in a few swift rushing years gone down to destruction, because they lost the gleam of the nobler ideals of true service, he said.

Other signs, according to Mr. Smith, are needed to help guide this nation at the crossroads and warn against a false definition of economics which suggests that once a man has gotten all the money he can legally, he has a right to do with it anything which his personal inclination suggests.

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N. E. A. TO BUILD NEW QUARTERS IN WASHINGTON

Building to Be Erected by the Trustees at Cost of \$400,000

Plans for the erection of a building costing \$400,000, to be the new headquarters of the National Education Association, are announced by the Journal of Education, in behalf of the trustees of the association. The building will be erected on a site adjoining its present office at the northeast corner of M and Sixteenth Streets, Washington, D. C. The Frank Irving Cooper Corporation of Boston, which specializes in school construction work, is the architect.

In the new structure there will be adequate space for the rapidly growing work of administration. The first floor will be devoted to offices of the secretary and his staff, information, conference rooms and utility rooms for checking garments, all opening from a spacious lobby with elevators and the new stairway giving access to the rooms above. The conference rooms will be four in number, and there will be an auditorium, this group so planned that in case of need they may all be thrown into one fairly large public hall. A new entrance from Sixteenth Street will lead to the lobby, there joining an extension of the present hallway from the M Street entrance.

The second floor will care for membership matters and records, with space for the accounting department. On the floor above will probably be located the administrative division, which will include publications in its many sections. There will be a spacious library on the fourth floor, with the necessary accessory rooms. In this building there will be provided space for various organizations closely related to education, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the International Kindergarten Union among them.

MISSING AIR LINER FOUND WRECKED
GRANTS, N. M. (AP)—The air liner, City of San Francisco, of the Trans-

continental Air Transport Line has been found on the slopes of Mt. Taylor, where the ship crashed Sept. 3, killing its five passengers and crew of three.

H. C. Hall, superintendent of schools at Grants, on returning from the mountain, said: "I think that anyone who saw the wreckage will agree with me that it was not due to a lightning crash. It was simply the inability of the pilot to get altitude in the storm and the smashing of the wing when the first tree was hit."

\$100-Pound Sugar Is Reduced to \$1
ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Cornell University has applied for a patent in the name of the university on a new, inexpensive process of making milk sugar.

The process yields a sweet that may be used like ordinary table sugar, yet in sufficient quantities to obtain easily some of the benefits of drinking milk copiously, but without the milk.

Discovery of the process was made by a member of the Cornell faculty in the New York State Agricultural College, Dr. Paul Sharp, professor of dairy chemistry. He has turned over a method for making a technical grade of this sweet at a cost to the consumer not to exceed \$1 a pound.

CORPORATION CONTROL OF AIRPORT PROPOSED
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—If this city is successful in acquiring Hog Island from the United States Government for an airport, the airport should not be maintained by the city, but be under control of a private corporation, according to a report submitted to Mayor Harry A. Mackey by R. H. Horton of the Philadelphia Business Progress Committee.

Mr. Horton expressed the opinion that a quasi-public corporation, over which the city could exercise control, would be considerably more desirable than a commission or other body under political control.

GOOD LAUNCHES PLAN TO CHANGE POWER BOARD
WASHINGTON—Complete reorganization of the Federal Power Commission, so as to improve its administrative leadership, is favored by James W. Good, Secretary of War, and one of the three cabinet members on the commission.

Mr. Good holds the view that the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and Interior are too burdened with the duties of their own departments to have the time to adequately administer its affairs. He, therefore, favors remodeling the Commission, placing its work in charge of executives who have both the time and knowledge to deal with its increasingly important problems.

It is understood that both Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, favor the reorganization. Under the existing law the work of the commission is left in the hands of a secretary and general counsel, with cabinet members exercising only nominal authority.

A situation has developed where the secretary of the commission, Frank Bonner, has objected to an adverse ruling by the attorney, Charles A. Russell, on power corporation valuation claims. Mr. Bonner's statement that he proposed setting aside the ruling has aroused criticism of his attitude in the Senate, and the Progressives intend calling him before a committee for interrogation.

This conflict within the commission has raised in Congress the subject of legislation to bring about needed improvements.

TELEPHONE SERVICE EXTENDED
NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announces transatlantic telephone service will be put on a 24-hour basis. The announcement said enlargement of service was facilitated by the opening of a short-wave transmitting center at Lawrenceville, N. J.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL ISSUES ARE NARROWING

London Observer Says Only
Few Ships Are Between
Them

BY RADIO FROM LONDON BUREAU

LONDON—Anglo-American negotiations for naval parity made much progress during the past week, according to the Sunday Observer, which states that the difference separating Washington and London has been brought down to "not more than four or five ships."

The Observer forecasts a settlement "likely to transpire in a peaceful manner," and adds "the main principle of agreement will be found to be that within the framework of the total tonnage, reduced by something like 10,000 tons, the United States is to have more big and Great Britain more small."

The "yardstick" equation of 10,000-ton cruisers carrying eight-inch guns and 6,000-ton cruisers carrying six-inch guns has been brought near enough to practical needs.

The Observer also publishes a detailed statement from the British naval authorities indicating how the settlement is being approached on the main differences still outstanding, which concern the total cruiser tonnage to be allotted to each nation and the relative numbers of the larger type of vessel, namely, 10,000-ton with eight-inch guns.

Regarding the total cruiser tonnage, the statement says: "President Hoover fairly recognizes that Great Britain's world-wide responsibilities and needs justify for her a larger total than America requires. How much larger? On this point the respective ideas are not yet perfectly adjusted, but it is becoming to be a matter of trimming. Ramsey MacDonald is persuaded that the Admiralty can knock off something like 10,000 tons from its original idea of the 'irreducible minimum.' The United States, not wanting to have to build more than 200,000 tons at the outside may now concede to Britain 250,000 tons or nearly so. But in any case it is only a matter now of two or three small cruisers more or less for Great Britain."

Regarding the relative number of "eight-inchers," the statement says: "The United States is fully agreed that to compensate for our big advantage in total tonnage and to establish a substantial parity basis, this

condition being the basis of the negotiations—America shall have an extra number of more powerful types. But just how many is that practicable to scrap? The American program, if completed, would mean a formidable array of 23. Our admirals swear, of course, this means a 'combatant superiority.' Equally, or perhaps even harder, the American admirals swear that even this would not give them 'combatant parity.' But just here is where the negotiations are not going to break down over three or four 'eight-inchers' more or less for America. Further, the two fleets will never fight each other. And again to leave the Americans to build as they like and the less they will like to build. Washington has a new idea of a somewhat smaller 'eight-inchers' which may help in bringing even the admirals to a 'shake.'"

MOVE FOR NEW CONSTITUTION IN GERMANY GROWS

(Continued from Page 1)

for example, have their own ministries of commerce and industry and agriculture. So does the Reich, and the line between the respective competencies is indistinct. In the interests of economy and efficiency change can no longer be greatly delayed.

But what shall the changes be? Various schemes are in the air. German publicists have been discussing their merits almost since the date on which the constitution went into effect. A league for the renewal of the Reich, backed by Dr. Luther, the ex-chancellor, has published an elaborate project which would merge Prussia into a Reichsland, which the other states would be free to join. If they did not wish to do so, they would keep their own administration. The southern states have already given a negative to the proposal. Bavaria, always more

artistic than the other German states, has announced that she wishes to keep the powers which she deems necessary, and the Reich can possess the remaining ones.

Reform Proposed

Last October Herr Muller's Cabinet announced the general lines on which reform should be based: national problems to be reserved to the Reich, and local ones to the states, with due regard for the multifariousness of German life and the necessity of economy.

Committees have been appointed representing the Government of the Reich and the governments of the states to explore the possibilities of various schemes. The reports of the committees are now being filed. This winter will see a thoroughgoing discussion of the problem. Whether any proposal will emerge which will be backed by a sufficiently preponderant opinion to justify its being translated into constitutional amendment is doubtful. No one denies the desirability of reform.

The difficulty is that logic and common sense are frequently forced to give way to local pride. As in the United States, during the early years of its history, citizens look to their states before they look to their nation. Virginia and New York were entities which seemed as real to their inhabitants as did the National Government. So in Germany, Bavaria and Saxony seem more important—so far as the distribution of powers is concerned—than the Reich.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that the various German governments

As Baltimore Looked in 1752



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will find it difficult to reach agreement on any scheme of reform and that, for the time being, the problem will be left to work itself out. That is entirely possible and even desirable. Administrative collaboration and special arrangements to handle particular problems can suffice to accomplish pretty nearly everything which is sought by a revision of the Constitution.

BELLS TO HERALD 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF BALTIMORE

(Continued from Page 1)

Local historians say that Bowley's print was not made until about 1810, but he could call upon his own recollections and those of his friends in elaborating on Moale's sketch of the village of Baltimore a half century before. Each building is numbered and identified beneath the picture. There were about 25 buildings, and it is estimated that these housed a population of 200.

The aerial view, looking to the north, shows that the very heart of present-day Baltimore is on the site of those first homes, in the area surrounding the harbor. Most of this section, however, was swept by the great fire of 1904 and many of the landmarks were destroyed. As a consequence, the oldest neighborhood is now a comparatively new one.

Mayor Broening, in a radio address recently, spoke of a growth in size and in property value of 1000 per cent during these 200 years, and he gave figures to show the accuracy of this statement. Baltimore-Town was at first a village of 60 acres; Baltimore today covers 91.93 square miles, or 58,808 acres. Baltimore's first taxable basis was \$2,000,000; today it exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

The favorable location chosen by the founders was to a large extent responsible for the city's rapid growth. The site overlooked an excellent harbor at the head of the Patuxent River, a little more than 10 miles from the Chesapeake Bay. The harbor is the farthest westward of any eastern tidewater port, hence Baltimore is nearer by rail to the interior than any other Atlantic coast city, a fact which has proved of inestimable value in trade.

Sept. 12 to 15 are but arbitrary dates for the celebration of the anniversary and were selected because September is the most pleasant month for outdoor celebrations here, and because it is a month of local historical significance, when other

such celebrations have been held in past years.

The period associated with Baltimore's anniversary actually extends from midsummer until January, including the date on which the bill authorizing establishment of the town was passed in the assembly, that on which the town council was formed, and, finally, the date of the surveying of the town limits.

The village was laid out by Philip Jones, county surveyor, at the direction of the town commissioners, and included 60 acres purchased from Charles and Daniel Carroll surrounding what was then Cole's Harbor. The price paid was 40 shillings an acre, or not quite \$600 for the entire tract. Not all of the lots were taken for some years, for when Moale's sketch was made in 1752, the tract was only sparsely settled.

Speedy Growth in Population

Until the War of the Revolution Baltimore's growth was not rapid, and it seemed that even little Annapolis had a more promising future. The industrial stimulus of the war, however, gave the little town such an impetus that at the end of its first century it had spread over 900 acres and had a population of 80,000. The population is now, at the end of the second century, more than 10 times as large.

Baltimore's centennial in 1829 was one of the first celebrations of its kind in the United States, and it was of unusual interest because it was chosen as the occasion for the laying of the cornerstone of one of the first railroads, the Baltimore & Susquehanna, which became the nucleus of the Northern Central system, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Just a year before the Baltimore & Ohio, which celebrated its centennial a year ago, had put its first train into operation. The centennial, a one-day affair, was celebrated on one of the exact historical dates, Aug. 8, and was the occasion of a parade followed by many speeches characteristically giving promise of a wonderful future for "our beautiful city of Baltimore" and for the new "iron horse" as well.

In the fall of 1829, Dr. Daniel Colt Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University, several months later called attention to the fact that the sesquicentennial had gone by unobserved and appealed for "an exhibition of our industrial activity and our gratitude toward the brave, eloquent and generous men who have passed away."

"Let our sister cities of the South," he said, "and our sister cities of the North, be invited to send here their delegates, and in this central city

and in this year of returning prosperity join hands in amity."

Elaborate Program Planned

When it came time for this year's celebration, however, Mayor Broening and others declared themselves in favor of a modest and dignified bicentennial, and one which would follow in a general way the educational pattern of the Baltimore and Ohio "Fair of the Iron Horse." It was decided, therefore, to have as the main feature an historical parade and pageant. Matthew Page Andrews, Maryland historian, was called upon to plan the event to insure its historical accuracy. Mayor Broening appointed a committee of 400 leading citizens to assist Col. Henry B. Wilcox, chairman of arrangements, with the plans.

The parade and pageant, however, will be the climax of the program, and will not come until the third day, Saturday, Sept. 14. Thursday, Sept. 13, will be observed in the form of a parade, and in the evening, Port McHenry, which figured in the defense of the city in 1814, will be the center of activities, and a re-enactment of the bombardment of the old fort will be staged. It was in a ship just off Port McHenry that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" when he saw that the flag was still flying and the attack had been unsuccessful.

On Friday, Sept. 14, which happens to be the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Baltimore public school system, there will be a demonstration at the Baltimore Stadium, in which 30,000 school children will participate.

The pageant on Saturday will begin in the form of a parade, and after proceeding through the city streets, it will make its way to the Stadium, where it will pass in review before about 50,000 people. There will be about 100 floats and 20 bands. All of the floats are being provided by trade and industrial organizations, but will not exploit anything of a commercial nature.

As each float enters the Stadium an announcer will radiate over an amplifier system a description of it, and the significance of the scene it portrays. Thus two centuries of history will be reviewed chronologically and pictorially.

On Sunday, Sept. 15, the celebration will end with special services of thanksgiving for Baltimore's prosperity and progress, and for the contributions it has made in invention, science, art and education.

During the week six tablets will be dedicated, marking the original town limits, the contribution of the Baltimore chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution,

G. A. R. VETERANS OF NATION RALLY AT MAINE 'CAMP'

Portland Extending Warm
Hospitality—Keen Contest
for Commander's Post

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Portland

echoed to the tune of martial airs as members of the Grand Army of the Republic continued to assemble for their sixty-third national encampment which officially opens Wednesday with the parade of the veterans. Up and down Congress Street, which was gayly decorated in their honor, the "boys in blue" walked with the music of two file and drum corps.

A corps, composed mostly of women, represented the Daughters of the Union Veterans' post from New Philadelphia, O., while "comrades" and younger men mingled in the corps from a Wichita, Kan., post.

The lobbies took on the appearance of a political convention as friends of James E. Jewell of Fort Morgan, Colo., and Silas Towler of Minneapolis, Minn., candidates for the post of commander-in-chief, now held by John Reese of Broken Bow, Neb., worked among the delegates.

Jewell's candidacy was placed before the veterans in posters scattered about the lobbies, while headquarters were established in one of the hotel rooms. "Cincinnati next" badges appeared overnight on many of the veterans as the Ohio city partisans started a drive to hold the next encampment there.

The National Federated Patriotic Societies, allied with the G. A. R., held its ninth annual session and elected Mrs. Blanche Beverstock of Keene, N. H., as president, to succeed Judge H. M. Pratt of Fort Dodge, Ia., who was elected vice-president. Mrs. Lillian Clark Cary of Dubuque, Ia., was elected secretary-treasurer, also of Dubuque, was re-elected.

In his annual report Judge Pratt stated that the departments of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington have federated to carry on the purpose of the organization, namely, to aid the G. A. R. and preserve the memory of its traditions and service.

He urged the merging in the federation of all organizations now affiliated with the G. A. R. as a means of fullest development of the federation's ideals.

SPRINGFIELD OPENS 7TH TRAINING SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—More than 100 boys and girls from nearly all states east of the Rockies and many Canadian provinces attended the opening of the Seventh International

4-H Leadership Training School, which is being conducted in the Hampden County Improvement League Building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds. Horace A. Moses, philanthropist and one of the founders of 4-H work, welcomed the delegates. Dr. Paul Kruse of Cornell University spoke on "Influencing Human Behavior." There were a dozen individual group meetings on special problems.

Huston Is Elected Head of G. O. P.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Clandius H.

Huston of Tennessee was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican National Committee, succeeding Dr. Hubert Work of Colorado, who retired on his own motion.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Huston announced he was severing all his active business connections, and would in the near future be able to give the work his undivided effort. "My program as chairman will be that of seeking to build up, with your help and that of all other Republican workers throughout the country," he said, "an organization which will insure full expression of the public opinion which stands with and by the Republican Party and the Administration program."

His task was made easier, he said, because "of the harmonious conditions prevailing in the Republican national organization at the close of the administration of my friend, Dr. Work, under whose chairmanship the Republican Party gained one of the most remarkable victories in all the long history of our party."

As Dr. Work turned over administration of the committee to Mr. Huston, a message was read to the gathering from President Hoover. It was addressed to Ralph Williams, first vice-chairman. "I should like through you," the President wrote, "to place in the record of the National Committee the high appreciation I hold, and which I know the country generally holds for the many public services given by Dr. Work."

Mr. Hoover then reviewed the public record of the retiring chairman, and added that Dr. Work "can quite well feel that he is entitled to a rest, and I know the committee joins with me in expression of appreciation, not only for his services to the party, but also for so distinguished a career in public service."

STONECUTTERS HOLD MEETING IN BOSTON

Journeymen stonecutters, representing local unions all over the United States and Canada, are holding the seventeenth triennial convention in Boston, under the auspices of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman welcomed them to Massachusetts. Nelson Mattola, president of the Boston local, turned the meeting over to M. W. Mitchell, general president, who will conduct the official sessions.

DEFENSE GIVEN WOMAN TEACHER BY EDUCATORS

Criticism Voiced by Rogers
Declared an Easily Disproved Generality

"A false, sweeping generality,"

easily disproved by particulars," is the way Frank W. Wright, Massachusetts deputy commissioner of education, disposes of statements made by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that women teachers have not inspired original and critical thinking among the boys and girls in the schools.

"I think every one of us can look back to some woman teacher who has meant just as much to our mental and character development as any male educator has," Mr. Wright said. "Women are about as original in their mental processes as men, and I certainly do question Professor Rogers' statement that they do not teach young people to think deeply and critically."

J. E. Burke, superintendent of the Boston schools, also defended women teachers. "There is no excuse for such a tirade," he said. "Women teachers are all right for boys. My experience has convinced me that women make remarkable teachers. Our teachers are very competent and are wonderfully successful in teaching boys."

Professor Rogers, whose address on "Our Young People" was made at the closing session of the National Business Conference at Wellesley Hills, Mass., declared that "our boys and girls have not been taught to think, that they are interested in applications not principles, and that they have had, in school at least, no fundamental instruction in the problems of ethics and conduct, of society and government. Above all, they have been taught not to criticize."

"Whose fault is it? I will hazard one popular guess. For a half century now the largest part of our young people have been trained exclusively by women teachers. The faults I have been speaking of are the faults of women teachers; preoccupation with method, interest in details, disinclination for mathematical and philosophical thinking, and an inclination to insist on abstract beliefs to be accepted docilely rather than a free give and take of criticism."

Whatever may be the case with girls, boys need men teachers long before the age of 17 or 18, Professor Rogers said.

The young people of today have limitless possibilities, Mr. Rogers said. "I believe that their notions of the fundamentals are essentially decent and sensible, and that they will make as good wives and husbands, citizens and producers, as any generation has ever been."

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on
the Next to the Last Page)

1. By the adoption of a single character to take the place of "the."
2. Eighty-five per cent.
3. Woven rag strips, and in some localities sand was used.
4. Its communicative says: "The Ministry adopts the standpoint that the contents of the book are regulated to insure the highest qualities of our reviews."
5. Columbian.

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IRENE DANA'S FUR TRIMMED NET EVENING GOWN

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SILKS—GROUND FLOOR FUR TRIMMINGS—GROUND FLOOR WOOL FABRICS—SECOND FLOOR

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FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

BRITISH PRESS DECRIES WAR GUARANTEE PLAN

Geneva Project for Financial Aid to Nations Threatened Criticized in London

LONDON—The statement of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, at Geneva that, subject to certain safeguards, he would be prepared to sign a draft convention for giving financial aid to states "threatened by aggression," promises to embroil the British Labor Government even more than at first appeared.

Announcing this project as one for financing war, not for assuring peace, the Sunday Express says: "Let us assume that the aggressor is Cuba, and that the aggressor is Cuba, Great Britain and other members of the League would loan money to Cuba to buy munitions. How would the United States, not being a member of the League, contemplate such a transaction? They would see no distinction between lending money for arms and taking up arms. Great Britain would be guilty of an act of war against America. The loan would involve war."

Equal to Warlike Act

The Daily Express is equally vehement. "We have had a protest under which it was coolly suggested that the British army and navy should be placed at the disposal of any attacked member of the League. But there is no end to the ingenuity of continental statesmen in thinking out third party risks for Great Britain to shoulder in Europe. This new project of theirs for financing wars on the strength of British credit is simply the financial ghost of the defeated and killed. If we were to fall in with it, we should be taking side in all wars of the future all over the world and committing what would be tantamount to the handing over in furnishing one of the antagonists with the means to fight."

"In bestowing even qualified approval on this mad enterprise, did Mr. Henderson do so on instructions from the Prime Minister and Cabinet? If so, will Parliament endorse their action? The answer is that the House of Commons will almost certainly do nothing of the kind. As for the country at large, when it understands what is at stake, it will kill the scheme as it killed the protocol."

Might Capsize the Cabinet

The Sunday Observer, edited by James L. Garvin, says: "If the ministers do actually tie themselves to this draft convention, it may prove the stone that will sink them." The Observer adds: "This device has received the worst implication of the defect of protocol policy and would involve us in quite intolerable responsibilities. It would bring a reprobation of those disapproving a sacrifice which stands out as glaring in liquidation of the Great War. And such guarantee as we should be pledged to would stiffen the backs of those smaller powers which conceive that they would be losers by modifications in the treaty of Versailles, modifications without which settlement of Europe can never be completed."

BRITISH ACTION AVERTED GENERAL PALESTINE REVOLT

(Continued from Page 1)

ous villages where Arabs interceded for shelter and protection. Jews had an attempt to destroy the Jewish colonies between countrywide or widespread as some instigators undoubtedly wished, there would not have been a dozen Jewish settlements invaded but all Jewish settlements excepting those peopled by Zionist pioneers which were capable, though numerically weak, of repelling large but unorganized mobs.

Reports of which evidence is still lacking point to the desire of certain Moslem leaders to attempt to arrest Jewish progress at all costs even if it involved the whole Arab population in open armed revolt against British authority.

Some of these Moslem leaders are misguided politicians wrongly believing that violence is capable of changing established international policy. They surround the Mufti of

Jerusalem who, like his followers, belongs to the important Hussein family.

They, perhaps, welcomed the regrettable conflict over the Wailing Wall as a means of cementing a union of Moslems divided by family loyalties, especially regarding the perpetuation of the present Mufti and clan in office. A law regularizing the Moslem Supreme Council has long been under discussion, a great number of Moslems having submitted to the Government their opinions against an ordinance making the Mufti's position invulnerable for life.

Differences Wiped Out

It needed a religious issue to wipe out differences among the Moslems themselves and it can no longer be questioned that the Mufti and his friends in the Supreme Council and the Palestine Arab Executive which is virtually identical, seized upon the pavement before the Wailing Wall as a pretext for spreading discord among Moslems in Palestine and the world over that Jews designed aggression not only against the wall, which is hallowed by some, but against Islamic tradition but propose a sealing wall to gain access to the Mosque of Omar and Akka.

This totally unfounded fear so impressed certain Arab patriots of Moslem faith that they ventured to join forces with the Jewish elements in so-called "bad villages" in an attempt to oust the Jews, some of whom unwisely played into the hands of both misguided politicians and notorious mischief makers.

While leaders in the Zionist organization indeed all Jews' spokesmen, solemnly disavowed any intention to interfere in the recognized sacred Moslem sites, claiming merely long-respected right to continue to worship before the wall, less responsible Jews, both in Palestine and abroad, by careless utterances, gave the Moslems the opportunity to find a single phrase or word here and there to justify the Arab contention of Jewish designs to encroach.

The absence from Jerusalem during the whole month of August of all members of the Zionist executive and national council and nearly all other responsible leaders, gave a handful of extremist Jewish youths an opportunity to express world-wide Jewish indignation over the British Government's decision of making the pavement before the wall a public thoroughfare for Arabs and their animals and permitting authorities of the Mosque to build freely on top of the wall, changing the appearance of the shrine.

Throughout the troubles a small force of British police behaved admirably, and signal service in defense of the Jews was rendered by a small group of Oxford undergraduates on a visit to the country who enrolled as special constables. Zionists announce themselves as satisfied with the conduct of the Arab police except in individual cases, praising especially the Transjordan defense force.

GENEVA (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish agency for Palestine and of the Zionist organization, after a talk with the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, said: "Our present expectations of the British Government will be that it keep to the spirit and letter of the mandate, and on the Balfour declaration, and take immediate active steps toward this end. The policy of the Palestine Government up to now has not been such as to satisfy Zionists. Facilities for increased Jewish immigration must be offered by the Government in order to enable upbuilding in Palestine of the Jewish national home."

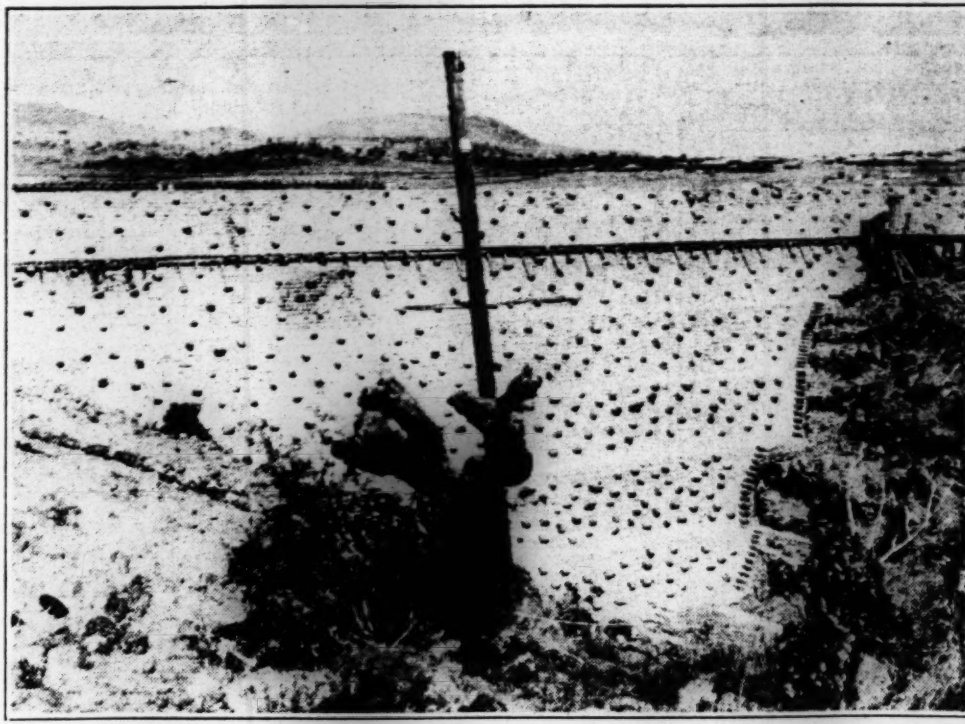
NEW YORK (AP)—A third contribution of \$25,000 was received Sept. 8 by the Palestine emergency fund from Nathan Straus, philanthropist.

In addition to this gift, Mr. Straus handed David A. Brown, chairman, checks for \$12,500 each from his two sons, Nathan Straus Jr., and Hugh Grant Straus. The grand total of contributions of \$100 and over to the fund was reported as \$607,718.

In a message read to a meeting of 2500 members of the United Hebrew trades, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, promised the co-operation of the federation in calling upon Great Britain to provide adequate protection for Jews in Palestine.

GUAYACIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—More than 500 engineers are taking part in a contest to determine the best drawings for a monument to be erected at Quito in honor of the South American liberator, Simon Bolivar.

Mexican Dam That Will Water Six Arid Valleys



Looking Upstream at the Tepuxtepec Development on the Lerma River, State of Michoacan, Mexico. The Peculiar Staggered Appearance Is Due to an Unusual Constructive Feature—Large Rocks Left Protruding as Braces for the Temporary Wooden Superstructure.

MEXICO TO OPEN 100,000 ACRES UNDER BIG DAM

Canadian Firm Constructs Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Project

MEXICO CITY—Construction of a large dam on the Lerma River, near the town of Tepuxtepec, State of Michoacan, will go far toward solving a two-fold problem which has given the Mexican Government much concern for some time—lessening the menace of floods each rainy season, and irrigating six arid valleys in two states.

The dam is now ready for use after 18 months work. It makes an artificial lake covering 11,000 acres and stores 500,000,000 cubic meters of water.

The dam is part of a huge hydroelectric and irrigation project being consummated by the Mexican Irrigation Commission and a Canadian concern, the Mexican Light & Power Company, Ltd. It will represent a total investment of some 25,000,000 pesos (\$12,500,000) of which the Mexican Government will put in about 5,000,000 pesos.

The company is now completing a power plant which will have an initial installation of two turbines and generators of 30,000 horsepower each. Power thus generated will be employed by the Southwestern Power Company of Mexico, a subsidiary of the Canadian enterprise, to operate the light and power services in Mexico's southwestern states.

It is expected that the plant will be in operation this year.

Water impounded by the dam, after it has passed through the company's turbines and generators, will be conducted by canals the irrigation commission is now constructing to irrigate the Yereje Valley and five other valleys stretching into the states of Michoacan and Guanajuato. This will make 100,000 acres available for farming.

The project is part of a national program conceived by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles while President, which included irrigation work in the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Hidalgo, Michoacan and Guanajuato.

Diversion of the waters of the Lerma River was accomplished by building a tunnel around the dam site, permitting the river bed to be drained and the dam to be built without danger of damage from floods. The project is giving employment to more than 1500 men.

"Y" TO DISPLAY WORK

Special exhibits by the International Institute and the School of Domestic Science of the Boston Y.

W. C. A. will be included in the Gala Night party Sept. 18 in the new community building, where members of the Blue Triangle and their friends will gather for an evening of entertainment. Mrs. Robert G. Dodge, president, and Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, executive secretary, will act as hostesses.

SHEARER HOLDS HIS ACTIVITIES WERE JUSTIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

naval limitation and indicated that he felt he had played the role of a patriot working for the good of his country.

He admitted that he had kept his alleged connections with a big shipbuilding concern in the United States secret and that he had succeeded as posing as a disinterested patriotic American. No one seemed to look upon him as a paid propagandist, until Dr. Lindsay Gordon, of the British delegation at Geneva, charged him with lobbying.

Saw Nothing Wrong in Being Paid

The pay which he got for this work was merely incidental and he saw nothing wrong in it. Indeed, he said, he went to the Geneva conference at his own expense once and once he went there in the employ of big shipbuilding companies, total investment of some 25,000,000 pesos (\$12,500,000) of which the Mexican Government will put in about 5,000,000 pesos.

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"Y" TO DISPLAY WORK

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supplied with naval intelligence data officially.

"Who supplied it?" he was asked. Shearer answered: "I won't give any names before the trial of my suit or before the Senate investigation is held. There'll be plenty to say then."

"All this," went on the statement, "was done at my own expense. Shortly after my return from abroad, said the document, 'I was employed to go to Washington and fight the three-cruiser bill, which was successfully passed.' The three companies now being sued were his employers, he said.

After the close of the Sixty-ninth Congress, the statement continued, "I returned to New York and was employed by the year and proceeded to Geneva for the windup of the preparatory conference and to attend the Coolidge tripower conference."

It was advised it was important to bring out the facts because at the Washington arms conference Lord Riddell, British ambassador, completely dominated the publicity and the American fleet was destroyed against the advice and protests of the American naval experts.

Makes Naval Data Public

"At Geneva I laid the naval intelligence data, facts and figures, before the American press correspondents. Their appreciation is expressed in letters to me. The breaking up of the Coolidge conference was clearly stated by Ambassador Hugh Gibson when he said, 'A naval accord could not be reached.' On my return to America, with the approval of all parties concerned, I exposed the inside intrigue at the Geneva conference."

Mr. Shearer explained "all parties concerned" referred to his employees, the shipbuilders. The statement continued, "I was later informed by the parties interested that Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State, had warned my employees to have nothing further to do with me, and that the British had protested against me at Geneva and at the State Department."

"On Dec. 15, 1927, an attorney came to Washington and informed me the Secretary of State was 'out to get me,' and a New York newspaper was going to attack me."

"On Jan. 15, 1928, one of the interested group asked me to the Carlton Hotel, Washington, where I was introduced to his superior and was instructed to continue. My activities kept up until and during the presidential campaign. After the campaign the group instructed me to carry on, and then on March 27, 1929, broke off all agreement without giving any reason whatsoever."

Continued Without Pay

Mr. Shearer declared that when the

companies which he asserted had employed him dismissed him, "they took the attitude they were above attack."

"I have continued the naval fight just the same without pay from anybody," he added.

A reporter asked him if he was not a "paid propagandist."

"Is Elihu Root or Charles E. Hughes a paid propagandist for Japanese exclusion because their clients stand that way?"

Mr. Shearer went on to reply: "My position has been to support the government policies—an equal navy no matter how large or small, but equal as understood and pledged by treaty and decisions of Congress."

"I support the Government on immigration and exclusion laws. I support the Government against the League of Nations and the World Court. I am against all internationalists. I am against all quarter, nor will I give any. I am anti no foreign nation. I am pro no foreign nation. I stand for America. If that is propaganda, I am a propagandist. If peace can be established only by the surrender of this Nation, then I am against peace."

League Sentiment Backs Hoover Propaganda Stand

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—President Hoover's statement that W. B. Shearer's propaganda calls for an explanation from shipbuilding firms, and his denunciation of such efforts to cause international distrust has aroused great interest and sympathy in League of Nations circles. There was no delegate to whose attention the matter was called, who did not agree to Mr. Hoover's criticism of such propaganda, and who would not like to render such methods impossible in future.

While delegates of the states make no comment which might seem to make their governments responsible for what they say, there was much sympathy for the view expressed by Salavatore Madriaga who for six years worked indefatigably in the cause of disarmament as head of the disarmament section of the League of Nations, who is of the opinion that the obvious conclusion to the unsavory business to which Mr. Shearer lent himself is that private interests must be entirely eliminated from the problem of armaments since it tends to introduce dangerous and disturbing elements into a problem which is so difficult for governments to solve.

"Further, it seems evident," adds Señor Madriaga, "that the time has come for national and international efforts toward insuring that national and international controversies are pursued objectively and free from disturbing influences caused by private arrangements for rendering services. For if such services were rendered it is evident that well-intentioned efforts of governments concerned in the tripartite naval conference had to contend not only with difficulties inherent in such a problem, but with the still graver difficulties of satisfying the peculiar needs of armaments firms to whom the private services were rendered."

S. O. Levinson, chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, said of Mr. Hoover's statement:

"Chance exposure of the strong opposition propaganda against naval reduction should serve to warn the public against this whole perfidious business. In hands of a dynamic, absolutely trusted man, like President Hoover himself, I believe that the results of his statement and the forcing of the hands of armament builders will prove one of the greatest contributions to world peace. I find here in Geneva universal commendation and enthusiasm upon President Hoover's statement."

Mr. Shearer explained "all parties concerned" referred to his employees, the shipbuilders. The statement continued, "I was later informed by the parties interested that Frank B. Kellogg, then Secretary of State, had warned my employees to have nothing further to do with me, and that the British had protested against me at Geneva and at the State Department."

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Continued Without Pay

Mr. Shearer declared that when the

Transfer of Bay Colony Charter Re-enacted in Fête at Salem

Ceremony Ushers in Series of Events in Observance of Tercentenary in 1930—Descendants of Puritan Settlers Participate in Historical Church Service

SALEM, Mass.—A thousand persons of Puritan ancestry and numerous representatives of city and Commonwealth, gathered here in the evening of Sept. 8 to transfer again in facsimile the Charter and Government of Massachusetts Bay Colony from Old to New England as the Deputy Governor, Thomas Goff, transferred it at a meeting of the General Court in his home in London 300 years ago.

In 1629 the pointed light of tapers flickered on the faces of members of the General Court in the white paneled room of the Deputy Governor during the deliberations which resulted in giving the Bay colonists the right to govern themselves in the settlements they would lay down across the waters.

At this reproduction of the meeting candles flickered, too, and to their light was added theuster of historical accomplishment in the Bay Colony as it has affected the history of New England and the nation which grew out of the courage and vision of New England colonists.

The ceremony, carried out in solemn and reverent mood, not only reminds the Nation of a day in which self-government became an established institution of the New World, but marks the first in the series of events in the 1930 observance by all of New England of Massachusetts Bay Colony's Tercentenary.

The Tabernacle Church is a severely plain, impressive church edifice; the bearing into it, during the music of the processional, of the colors of the original Colony, together with flags of nation, state, city and church, provided the only variation in the service from strict religious aspect.

In the home of the Deputy Governor the epochal meeting was approached by expressions of reverence, and so the congregation at this service prayed for an assemblage of power in Salem's courts "in strong and beautiful order ranged, like her united towers . . . and that peace should constantly be there."

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The religious form of the service was conducted by the Rev. Milo E. Pearson, pastor of Tabernacle Church, the Rev. Cornelius C. Trowbridge, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Billings, pastor of First Church. The address dealing with the early life of the Colony, and the establishment of free government was delivered by Herbert Parker, one-time Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and now chairman of the Tercentenary Commission.

It was, Mr. Parker said, a trial of faith which confronted the Puritans when they had come out to Salem with their "charter of liberties."

They did not come to Salem merely to escape the persecution of a religious domination. They came not as refugees or exiles for their own and sanctuary, but to uphold and maintain a republic or their own, of their own faith, for themselves and posterity.

Mr. Parker went on to trace in detail the influences and the specific events which accumulated to make the history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony before its influence overflowed to strengthen colonization through other parts of New England and independence of royal control grew and spread.

GRADE CROSSINGS MEASURE

CHICAGO—Avoidance of automobile accidents at important highway crossings is aimed at in a bond issue of \$3,420,000 endorsed by the Chicago Association of Commerce. The plan is to spend \$7,600,000 to eliminate grade crossings. The balance is expected from the gasoline tax. Submission of the proposed bond issue is anticipated in November.

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Increase the flavor by adding to each can 1 teaspoon of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

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The widespread public interest in the new Armour and Company's business is indicated by a tabulation of stockholders by states.

State	Preferred holders	Common holders	State	Preferred holders	Common holders
Alabama	444	53	Nebraska	682	60
Arizona	43	19	Nevada	40	5
Arkansas	101	18	New Hampshire	329	131
California	2,388	1,346	New Jersey	2,100	1,171
Colorado	549	163	New Mexico	31	13
Connecticut	721	412	New York	7,760	6,938
Delaware	97	51	North Carolina	165	90
Dist. of Columbia	299	251	North Dakota	119	9
Florida	239	63	Ohio	619	570
Georgia	211	107	Oklahoma	206	42
Idaho	51	13	Oregon	191	67
Illinois	17,384	3,058	Pennsylvania	4,151	3,219
Indiana	673	176	Rhode Island	402	139
Iowa	1,107	248	South Carolina	96	28
Kansas	892	86	South Dakota	113	30
Kentucky	763	301	Tennessee	305	66
Louisiana	242	102	Texas	658	132
Maine	710	126	Utah	96	10
Maryland	321	159	Vermont	108	70
Massachusetts	1,831	1,298	Virginia	284	157
Michigan	915	522	Washington	559	147
Minnesota	1,185	352	West Virginia	246	112
Mississippi	149	27	Wisconsin	1,659	406
Missouri	2,080	442	Wyoming	125	21
Montana	97	91			

The new Armour and Company is the result of the reorganization in 1923. Since then its ownership has grown from a small group of only nine persons, who had held all the common stock, to its present national proportions.

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Journey's End

by R. F. Sheriff.

NEW MOON

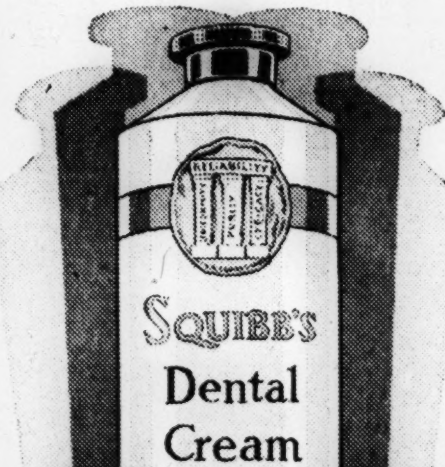
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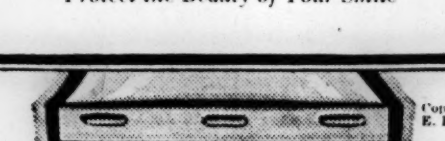
Shouldn't should create a foundation which would enable all stage aspirants with tickets for the new Cohan play. —Raymond Brown.



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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

"Our Cousin Jessamine"

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part III
PHYLLIS stood for a moment looking at her carefully-made toy village lying scattered and broken on the floor of the work shop. The tears came into her eyes and she rolled down her cheeks. But Phyllis was not much in the habit of crying, and she dashed away her tears and knelt beside the village. She examined every bit carefully to see how much damage was done.

While she was at work the boys came in. "Why, what's all this? Did you tip the board your village was on?" asked Ted, to whom it came in.

"No, it was like this when I came in," said Phyllis, going on with her work.

"Why, who could have done such a thing as that?" said George, and the three looked at each other without another word. All of them knew that Jessamine had been the last in Honesuckle Cottage the evening before. She had been curled up beside the window reading when the others left.

"I shouldn't think anyone would have done such a thing as that on purpose," said Ted slowly.

"I don't believe," said Phyllis firmly, "that Jessamine had anything to do with it. I think she's been washing herself to offer at the exhibit, but I just know she wouldn't have tipped my village over like this, on purpose. And I believe if she'd had anything to do with it, she would have told me."

"Oh, Phyllis!" The children turned around suddenly, and saw Jessamine standing in the doorway. "Is that what you really think?"

"Why, of course," said the astonished Phyllis, and then she jumped up and ran to her cousin for a kiss. "I was here last night, and I forgot to shut the window."

"Well, I did have something to do with it," said Jessamine, speaking as if she were finding it very hard to bring the words out. "I was here last night, and I forgot to shut the window."

"Oh," said Phyllis, "why, I never noticed that it was still open! Of course, the wind came in and blew my village on the floor. But you didn't do that on purpose, Jess."

It was the first time any of the children had captured to use a nickname for their somewhat dignified little guest, and Phyllis was surprised at her quick look of pleasure.

"I should think you'd blame me for it—I shouldn't have been so careless. And I haven't been a bit washing myself to offer at the exhibit or anything. I don't know why you're nice to me about this, Phyllis," Jessamine's lip quivered, but there was a look of real friendliness in her face.

"Oh, I've let the window open lots of times," said Phyllis.

"You can do so many more things than I can," hurried on Jessamine. "I suppose I'm jealous."

"Did you think I could do more things than you could?" asked Phyllis in amusement. "When you always manage to keep so neat and look so nice and are so good at your studies and everything? I've been thinking I'd like to be more like you in lots of ways."

If Jessamine would learn to be just a little more of a tomboy, like Phyl and Phyl would learn to be just a little more ladylike, like Jessamine—began George, half teasingly.

They all laughed, and Jessamine said quickly, "Well, what do you want about it, shall we, Phyl? And now let's all help about the village."

Together the four put the village back on its board. Some of the houses and shops could be repaired, and some had not been injured at all. The windows would have to be replaced in the church and a few houses and, in some cases, new houses would have to be made.

"You can do for the Hobby Exhibit!" "Would they do?" asked Jessamine eagerly. "I'd really like to do something."

"They'll do, all right," said Ted, munching away.

"Where did you learn how to make them?" asked Phyllis.

"Mother used to make them for her tea, and I like to fuss around cooking and making villages and sets of selves and things."

"That's a bargain," said Phyllis. "And George and I will teach you to make boats or anything else we know, if you'll make plenty of these ones," added Ted.

The third grade won its banner at the Hobby Exhibit, and the judges found it very hard to decide who should have first prize. Jessamine's cakes were highly praised, and so were the ship models, but Phyllis's village showed so much careful, painstaking work of planning and measuring and cutting and pasting and painting that it was decided the prize should go to her.

"I'm glad it did. You deserved it," said Jessamine, as they walked home from the exhibit. "But hasn't this all been fun? Oh, I'm glad I came here!"

"So are we," came the prompt response from her three companions.

(The End)

Ducks in the Chimney
(A True Story)
ONE Saturday in early summer Father took Bobby in a boat up the river to look over their summer cottage. Bobby was delighted to go. It was almost like camping. They sat in the big motorboat, and chug-chugged out of the harbor, past the launches, tugs and men-of-war that lay at their moorings or steamed busily about, and sailed away upstream.

At 3 o'clock they came to the summer colony, pulled the boat into the boathouse, locked the door and climbed the bank.

"There's the cottage, Father," cried Bobby. "Just the same as ever. Now for good times all summer!"

Then, before his startled eyes a large bird flew out of the chimney, flapped its wings, and sailed over the tree tops toward the water's edge.

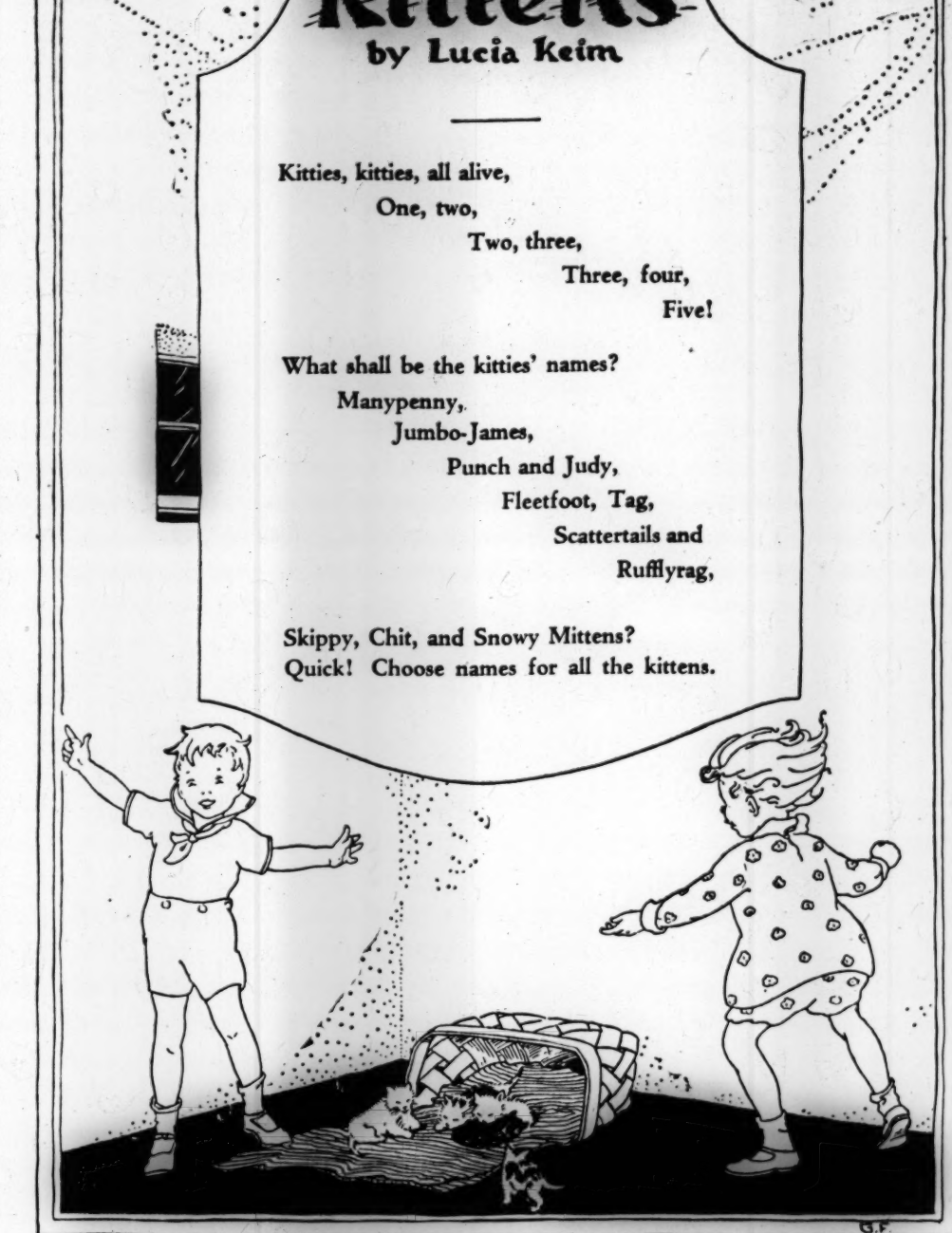
"Say, Father, did you see that?" asked Bobby. "The bird came out of our chimney. It can't be a stork, can it?" For Bobby had heard about the storks that build their nests on the chimney tops in Holland.

"It certainly looked very much as if it came from the chimney," said his father, but that's a queer place for it. Perhaps we'd better investigate."

So father lifted Bobby up on the veranda top, and together they climbed the ladder that led up the roof of the main house. Far down in the confines of the chimney they saw a roughly built nest of twigs lined with moss and there, in the center of it, were 10 or 12 gleaming white eggs.

The family moved to the cottage as soon as school closed, and the first thing Bobby did was to climb the ladder and look at Lady Duck's nest. There were fluffy, squirming balls of down in it. A few of the ducklings had discovered the use of their legs and could move around. This was making the nest a very crowded place.

"She'll have to move them soon," said Bobby to his sister May. "I wonder what she'll do."



Gentleman Jock

LITTLE Joy Hunter went to town with her daddy one Saturday morning to get her hair cut, and to do a little shopping for her mother.

After she had finished her shopping and had had her hair nicely cut, she was ready to go home. But she could not find the auto anywhere in the parking ground. So she went up to a policeman and asked him if he knew where she would find her daddy's car. "Who is your daddy?" said the policeman.

"And what kind of car does he drive?"

Joy thought everybody knew her daddy, but she answered politely. "My daddy is Mr. Herbert Hunter, and he drives a green car." When the policeman said, "There are dozens of green cars here, and I do not know Mr. Herbert Hunter," Joy began to feel very sad. Then she suddenly remembered something and said:

"Mr. Policeman, there is a big black and tan Alredale on the back seat."

"Oh, Gentleman Jock," and the policeman smiled as he pointed out the car in a far corner.

Jock was so pleased to see Joy that he put his paws on her shoulders and kissed her cheek, and tried to tell her how sorry he was she could not find him sooner, and that Mr. Hunter would be back in a few minutes.

As they were driving home Joy told her daddy about the kind policeman, and asked why he had called their doggie "Gentleman Jock."

"Because he behaves like a gentleman, I suppose," said Mr. Hunter. "Jock always greets the policeman every time we pass, and sometimes he salutes him in return. Everybody knows Jock."

From the end of his tail to the tip of his nose, Jock is a gentleman everyone knows, sang Joy, as she danced into the room where mother was preparing the lunch. Then she told her mother about the policeman and Jock's new name, and Mrs. Hunter said, "I think it is an excellent name and thoroughly well deserved. Jock's man-

and-seek with Joy, and is quite as delighted as the family when Teeny-Weeny succeeds in balancing a biscuit on his nose.

Jock plays gently and carefully with the little fellow, and gives further proof of his affection when feeding time comes round. Teeny-Weeny has his own special plate of food,

but is always interested to know what Jock has in his big dish, and Teeny-Weeny sniffs his inspection.

One day Jock had just found a nice, juicy small bone, when Teeny-Weeny came along and took it right out of Jock's mouth and ran off with it to his own plate. Jock looked up at Mr. Hunter and seemed to smile in his understanding way as much as to say, "It is just Teeny-Weeny; and he doesn't know any better!"

Tommy and the Weather Man
TOMMY BENSON, you've been in and out of that door 'leven times! Why don't you sit down just a few minutes, anyway?"

May Benson, Tommy's sister, certainly spoke a little crossly. She was stringing beads while spending the day at Grandmother Benson's and everybody knows that you have to be careful and hold the needle just so else the bead will slip off and roll along the floor and you will have to creep on your hands and knees to find it. Stringing beads was what May called "particular" work, so it was no wonder Tommy's trotting in and out was a bit disturbing.

Tommy stopped and looked at her. He was two years younger than May, who was eight, but that made him four whole years older than the baby, so he really felt very grown-up. He had on some new dark blue overalls, and they had real suspenders straps, just like Grandfather Benson's. Tommy liked to stop and give the straps a little tug.

"I don't see how I can help running in and out," he said aggressively. "If I want to see the sky, and I do. The last time I looked there was a big cloud coming up."

The news was so important it made May forget her beads. "A cloud!" she cried. "Oh, Tommy, there just mustn't be a shower today! Why the party is this afternoon, and we're going to eat out of doors under the trees and have chocolate ice cream and the cunningest little frosted cookies. I saw them yesterday when Mrs. Fernley brought them home."

But when May went to the door

and looked out she saw not only one big cloud, but several, and they had a dark look as if they meant to join forces in a heavy rain by and by.

"Let's ask Grandmother to look at the little weather house and see if the man is out," said Tommy.

The little weather house was on the shelf by the clock in the parlor. It looked comically like a real house with its little green roof and tiny shining windows that had funny panes. In front of the door were two queer little swinging platforms. On one platform was an old little man who always carried an umbrella. On the other was a lady with a basket of flowers. Between them was a glass tube with wee figures on it. When it was going to be nice weather, the lady came out. When it was going to be stormy the man came out.

permission to go to the big parlor, which was sometimes kept closed in the summer so that it wouldn't get dusty. The children gave one look at the weather house and their faces grew sober.

"Oh, the man is out!" wailed May. "Go in quick, you horrid little man," she ordered. "We're invited to a party at Minnie Fernley's, and we want to eat out of doors."

She spoke very sternly and clearly but the little man refused to withdraw. If possible, he seemed to grip his umbrella a little tighter and came out a little farther. Tommy frowned at him.

"Don't you know when to be polite?" he inquired. "Mother says we must try to please people. We don't like your being out today. Please go in."

But the little man still stood on his small platform. Tommy stood and watched him after May had gone out. Presently his face grew stern.

"I'll just see if you won't go in now," stay in," he announced. "I'm going to tie you in. I won't have you letting it rain today."

He went out in the kitchen and got a stout string. Then he pushed a chair up to the shelf and climbed up to it. Pushing the weather man into the house, he slipped the string around him and tied him in.

"There!" he said. "You can stay tied up until we get home."

But though Tommy was sure he had tied the man up securely, the clouds did not go away. They hung heavy and dark all the way to Mrs. Fernley's, and when they got there it soon began to rain so hard that the children could not eat on the lawn. Instead they had the cake and ice cream in the big dining room.

"I don't know what to think about it," Tommy told May on the way home, as they splashed through the puddles. "I tied the man in, but it rained just the same."

May shook her head. "It's queer," she replied. "Let's ask Grandmother about it."

How Grandmother laughed when she went and looked at the little man and found him tied in! Quickly she cut the string and let him go. But this time he seemed to want to stay in for he only stayed out a surprised instant and then went slowly back and let the lady come out.

"It will be good weather tomorrow," said Grandmother. And then she showed them the tiny glass tube and told them that it was called by a very big word—hygrometer. When the air was dry the lady stayed out, but when the air began to grow moist, then it affected the little instrument and forced the man to come out. "So you see he really was only doing his duty," she explained.

Tommy and May listened intently to Grandmother Benson's explanation, and after it they felt an even greater respect for the little weather house than before.

"Then the man wasn't just being stubborn after all," said May. "He would have stayed in, if he could. We must remember that, Tommy."

Tommy looked at the little man forgivingly. "I'll never tie him in again," he promised.

The Friendly Trout
In an isolated part of Forfarshire, Scotland, there lives a small boy who has made friends with some fishes because he has no children to play with.

A lady visiting the hotel kept by Tommy's father found the small boy sitting on the bank of a stream with two trout in his hands. Tommy said that they were named Sandy and Jimmy, and that he was looking for the third—Peter.

The visitor was extremely astonished, but Tommy's mother added that he fed the trout every day, and that they knew their names and came to him when he called them.

Just then he exclaimed, "There's Peter," and a third fine trout came swimming rapidly toward him and landed with a beautiful somersault into the waiting hands.

Tommy stroked him gently and then put him back into the water and began to feed all three fishes with bits of bread, which he said was their dinner. He simply loved them all, and they seemed to return his affection.

It seems a surprising story, but the Children's Newspaper (London) says it's true.

The Mail Bag

Birmingham, Michigan
Dear Editor:
I went on a motor trip from home to visit my grandparents at Beach Haven, New Jersey. Beach Haven is located about 20 miles north of Atlantic City. I will tell only of my first and most interesting stop at Niagara Falls.

As we were on the Canadian side at my first glimpse of them they did not seem as large as I expected, but when we came directly in front of them I saw they were very much larger. We went under the falls a little while after we got there. Then at night we saw them illuminated, which is a very beautiful sight that I will never forget.

I hope that if anybody else goes there they will stay for that. I am 11 years old and I should like to correspond with girls my age in foreign countries.

North Adams, Massachusetts
Dear Editor:
I am 7 years old and will be in the third grade this fall. I like to paint and use crayons. I also take piano lessons.

One time we went on a picnic up in the mountains and walking up a country road met a mother skunk and five baby skunks walking down the road. We kept still and they went into the tall grass beside the road. For pets we have two cats and a dog.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I should like to correspond with some girls about my age.

Escondido, California
Dear Editor:
This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old. I should like to correspond with some boy of my own age in Holland. We have three horses and one cow, and I have six cats and two dogs.

Buena Park, California
Dear Editor:
Although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag, I have read the Monitor for some time. I enjoy it very much, as there are very interesting things in it. I like Snubs and Waddies very much.

I should like to correspond with any girls my age from any country. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough. I am 11 now.

Los Angeles, California
Dear Editor:
Although I have been going to Sunday School four years, this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I never fail to read Snubs and Waddies. I enjoy the Children's and Young Folks' pages very much. I always read the Mail Bag.

I am 9 years old, and should like to correspond with girls of my age. I will promise to write to them promptly.

Elmhurst, Illinois
Dear Editor:
We live in Elmhurst and I thought that the children from far-away countries might enjoy reading a letter from this town. I should like to correspond with someone about 10 years old because that is my age. I have a brother named Bobby who is 7, and he would like to correspond with some little boy. I like the Children's page and Snubs' Diary.

I should like especially to correspond with a girl in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Adams, Oregon
Dear Editor:
This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading it very much. I like Snubs, the Milky-Molly-Mandy Stories, and the Sunset Stories. I enjoyed the story "The House Next Door," also.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I am 11 years old and will be in the sixth grade next school term.

My pets are four cats and one dog. I have five sisters. I should like to correspond with any girl of my age.

McAlester, Oklahoma
Dear Editor:
I have never written to the Mail Bag before.

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Bag before. We live almost in the center of town but our house is surrounded by trees. Squirrels and rabbits run about the oak and hickory trees. We have a great big front porch and from it I can look over the valleys.

I am 8 years old and will be 9 in September. Once a circus came on my birthday and I went to it. I like to read the Monitor, especially Snubs, the Mail Bag, Waddies, and the Children's Page. I have just finished reading "A Strange Water Baby."

We have two cats and two Alredale dogs. I take library books and have already taken a card full. I am reading the Billy Whiskers Series now. I should like to correspond with any girl my age. Mima M.

Vero Beach, Florida
Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like to read the Monitor, especially Snubs, Waddies, and the Mail Bag. We live between the ocean and the river. The ocean is about a mile away.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I am 10 years old and I should like to correspond with boys my age.

Marietta, Ohio
Dear Editor:
I am writing this letter from Beechwood Cottage, on the Muskingum River, eight miles above Marietta. It was here where I saw my first copy of the Monitor. I love to read the Children's Page.

There is a little poodle dog here named Billie. She seems to know everything we say to her and she is the pet of the camp. I love dogs. This is my second camping trip this summer, as I camped with the Girl Scouts for two weeks. I am 11 years old and should like to hear from girls my age.

Bromley, Kent, England
Dear Editor:
I am very fond of the Children's Page and the Milky-Molly-Mandy Stories, Waddies, and the Diary of Snubs. I love the Sunday stories too, and they help me ever so much. I go to school at Paxton Park, and I have never enjoyed any school better. It is just like a home. I am very fond of music, swimming, and games.

I should like to correspond with any girl who is interested in the same things, especially one who lives in California.

At school we play cricket and tennis and that is great fun. We have many cricket matches and tennis tournaments.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 6 and my sister since she was 2 years. We like it very much.

Key to Puzzle
Answer to "A Puzzling Subtraction" published Aug. 31:
Ellipse + phone + ant - (lips + one) = elephant.

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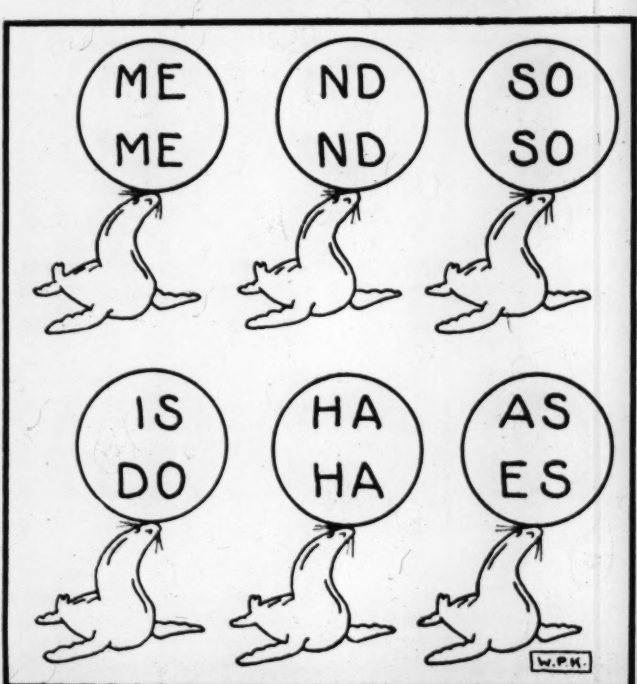
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A Scrambled Proverb



The Lettered Hoops, Which the Seals Are Balancing, When Rearranged and Placed in Their Proper Order, All in One Straight Line, Will Spell a Familiar Maxim.

But when May went to the door

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies



Who? MAURICE BOUTET DE MONVEL.

When: Nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Where: France.

Why Famous: French painter and illustrator whose work is distinguished by its delicate humor, simplicity of treatment, and charm of style.

The son of a family for long identified with artistic pursuits, and citizen of a country whose artists have always ranked among the greatest men, Maurice Boutet de Monvel was encouraged in his youthful ambition to become a painter. He received the best training Paris could offer, and exhibited his first canvases at the Salon, where he once won a prize, but no other very startling success. These paintings were chiefly allegorical and political in subject, and though distinguished by masterly draftsmanship, lacked the individual qualities now associated with his work.

It was the happy inspiration of a Paris editor to commission the young painter to illustrate a book of French folk songs for children. The success of this little volume was immediate, and a companion book of songs soon followed. Here de Monvel's genius revealed itself in a singularly appealing form, and led to his becoming widely known as a painter of child life and illustrator of books for children.

Although his subjects were not limited to children, the same child-like simplicity and touches of quaint humor are always evident, even in his treatment of such figures as St. Francis of Assisi, Xaviera, and Jeanne d'Arc. Though he drew like a master, he saw like a child; and to study his work is to lose something of worldly wisdom and sophistication.

He had a rare ability to perceive the essential character of a person or an object and depict it in the simplest possible manner. His animals, too, are invested each with its particular individuality, sometimes humorous, always appealing. So sympathetically has he drawn the fat little birds and shaggy gray wolf listening in reverent attention to the words of St. Francis of Assisi, that one feels all the force of the speaker's eloquence, and is not surprised at his unusual audience.

De Monvel intended to enlarge his illustrations of the life of Jeanne d'Arc into a series of paintings for the church at Domremy, the Maid's birthplace; but only one of these paintings was ever completed. This depicts the Maid singing out from among the courtiers, and hangs today in the Chicago Art Institute, a canvas of heroic proportions, distinguished by its beauty, dignity and simple but decorative treatment.

A Word a Day

Regeneration
Regeneration, when considered in one sense, indicates a conscious moral change; when regarded in another—the purely physical—it is a natural continual renewal. It is in the first sense that one most often views it, and most clearly stated, it is the conception of a deep spiritual change whereby humans put off the old man and put on the new. It includes re-education and a real and abiding communion with God.

The Latin *re-generare*, "to be born again," show that in the very origin of the word a new life was conceived as coming to him who changed from selfishness to Godlikeness.

Emphasize the fourth syllable of re-gene-ra-tion. Sound first e as in event, second a as in end, third a as in maker, a as in late, tion as in shun.

"He saved us, by the washing of regeneration."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

- How could the saving of 4 per cent of space in all printing matter be accomplished?—*Mirror of World's Opinion*..... 20
 - What per cent of the arithmetic now taught in American schools is useless to the pupil when he grows up?—*Educational Page*..... 20
 - What floor coverings were used in the average homes by the early American colonists?—*Antiques Page*..... 20
 - Why does the Austrian Ministry of Defense have the book, "All Quiet on the Western Front"?—*Bookman's Holiday*..... 20
 - What new metal looks like platinum, although it costs but one-tenth as much?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
- Grade Yourself!
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

I FIND the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

Odds and Ends

Radio Checks Criminals

Half of the arrests of law breakers in London last year were attributed to the effective use of radiocasts.

Radio in English Schools

More than 5000 schools in England are now equipped with radio receiving sets, so as to make use of radiocast lessons.

The Aviation Industry

Airplane, motors and accessories manufactured in the United States during the first six months of 1929 represented a valuation of more than \$50,000,000, according to a survey of the aviation industry made public by the National Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Largest High School

DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City occupies several city blocks and can accommodate 9000 pupils.

Pilot Licenses

The United States Department of Commerce in licensing airplane operators recognizes four classes: private pilots, industrial pilots, limited commercial pilots, and transport pilots.

Foreign Capital

It is said that more than \$7,000,000,000 is invested in the United States by citizens of other countries.

I'll Make It Now!

An observer reports that squirrels sometimes swim the Mississippi River. Their chief handicap in the swim is their bushy tails.

Squirrel Swimmers

Apparently, however, this didn't represent the thought of John Cramer, 15-year-old lad of this city. After a short reflection, he signaled the bus to stop. Alighting, he hurried back the half mile to the scene of action, reasoning, "No, it doesn't belong to me, either, but it does belong to someone, and if it falls, and carries those wires with it to the ground, a great many people may be inconvenienced, or worse, by a break in the telephonic communication."

He picked up a tin can and, when he reached the pole, made numerous trips to a small ditch in the vicinity, pouring water on the blaze until it was extinguished. Then he carefully stamped the ground lest any ember might remain, found a piece of wood with which he propped up the pole until the damage done by the dam was completely repaired, rubbed the dirt off his hands, and was ready to resume his way home.

Young Cramer had forgotten self in thinking of others and doing what he could to insure their comfort and well-being.

"It Belongs to Someone"



Wichita, Kan.

JUST at a moment when its occupants might observe beside the highway a telephone pole burning at its base, a fire which had started through the parched grass until it had reached the pole, whose destruction seemed only a matter of minutes. Perhaps the reaction of most of those who turned to gaze curiously upon it was expressed in the somewhat flippant remark of one young man in the bus: "Well, it's just too bad, of course, but it doesn't belong to me."

Apparently, however, this didn't represent the thought of John Cramer, 15-year-old lad of this city. After a short reflection, he signaled the bus to stop. Alighting, he hurried back the half mile to the scene of action, reasoning, "No, it doesn't belong to me, either, but it does belong to someone, and if it falls, and carries those wires with it to the ground, a great many people may be inconvenienced, or worse, by a break in the telephonic communication."

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Young Cramer had forgotten self in thinking of others and doing what he could to insure their comfort and well-being.

In Lighter Vein



FROM THE ARCTIC

Trained seals that carry the golf bag and tee the golf ball—raising or lowering it to meet the club.

Truthfully Spoken

First Soldier: "Where were you when the battle was raging?"
Second Soldier: "I was right where the bullets were thickest."
First Soldier: "Where was that?"
Second Soldier: "Under the ammunition wagon."—*Pathfinder*.

Diogenes Ends Search

I went along a road with a lantern. "What are you doing?" asked a farmer.
"I'm looking for an honest man," I replied.
"Then your search is ended," he stated emphatically.
"Are you an honest man?" I inquired in amazement.
"No, but there's one up at my house," said the farmer.
"How do you know he's an honest man?" I asked.
"Well," replied the tiller of the soil, "the man I speak of is from the city. On the first day of his visit out here I asked him what could be done to better the condition of the farmer. He thought the matter over carefully and then said, 'Well, frankly, I haven't the slightest idea.'"
"You win," I answered. "My search is over." With which remark I snuffed out my lantern and walked up to the farmhouse to shake hands with the unusual person described by the farmer.—*Chicago Daily News*.

For Safety's Sake

"Daddy, when I marry, may I take the piano with me?"
"Certainly. But don't tell your fiancé so"—*Esquella* (Barcelona).

One Method

First Politician: "Is anything being done here to promote party harmony?"
Second Politician: "Yes, sure! We've organized a mandolin and glee club."—*Boston Globe*.

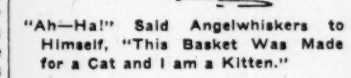
Brevities

Indianapolis Star: Eventually they may have to resort to the two weeks vacation can take them.

Dayton Daily News: The merger of the fruit and vegetable men encourages the hope that they may make the prices of prunes and apples prohibitive.

Humorist: A new American two-seater is claimed to be the smallest car in the world. To purchasers over a certain girth a free shoehorn is included.

Humorist: At the wedding of a milkman, the happy couple passed under an archway of milk bottles. Disappointment was expressed that nature did not provide another appropriate touch in the form of a shower of rain.



"Ah-Ha!" Said Angelwhiskers to Himself. "This Basket Was Made for a Cat and I am a Kitten."

and two maids and a chauffeur. Let one of them carry Angelwhiskers." Mrs. Popover said, "No, I will not trust any of them with Angelwhiskers. The least you can do, Charles, is to purchase a basket such as is used for carrying a cat, and I will carry Angelwhiskers myself."

So that day Mrs. Popover, although she was a very busy man, had the chauffeur stop at a large store, and went in, and said to the polite clerk, "Send to Mrs. Popover at once the best basket you have for carrying a cat."

Then the polite clerk selected a nice wicker basket, very comfortable for a cat to travel in, with a small window for the cat to look out at and enjoy the scenery. Mrs. Popover said, "What a sweet basket for Angelwhiskers," and put Angelwhiskers inside, and carried the basket herself.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss's school has started again, and my didn't it seem long some without him this morning!

Finally I said to myself— "Maybe if I take a long snooze or two the day won't seem so long and the Boss will be home before I hardly know it."

So I stretched out and snoozed and snoozed for what I thought was a long long time—

But when I woke up and hurried to Sponge and asked her if the Boss had come home yet, she looked surprised and said, "My goodness no! He left only about an hour ago!"

That convinced me that the snoozing business wasn't so good, so off I went for a long hike around the neighborhood—

Frank

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Shall Disarmament Be Thwarted by Hidden Propaganda?

SPEAKING from the pages of its own illuminating experience, The Christian Science Monitor is certain that President Hoover is more than amply justified in his bold attempt to expose the workings of selfish and hidden propaganda against disarmament.

Mr. Hoover's courageous stroke, it is obvious, finds its immediate impulse in the activities of one William B. Shearer, a propagandist whom the President describes as having organized during the last few years "zealous support for increased armament," and as having been "a severe critic of all efforts of our Government to secure international agreement for the reduction of naval armaments."

Whose interests were to be served by this "zealous support for increased armaments"? Whose interests were to be served by this "severe critic of all efforts of our Government to secure international agreement for the reduction of naval armaments"?

The record is just coming to light.

On August 21, Mr. Shearer, whose particular case the Monitor cites only to illustrate the kind of surreptitious propaganda which is seeking to undermine constructive disarmament negotiations, filed suit against several of the largest American shipbuilding corporations, claiming that, having already paid him \$51,230, they still owed him \$257,655 for "services rendered" as their representative at Washington, Geneva and other international political centers.

If these shipbuilding corporations have financed the insidious propaganda to which President Hoover refers, they have committed an egregious offense against their Government and against humanity. If these shipbuilding corporations are not responsible for this work—and several have categorically repudiated the claims in the suit—then this propaganda is the more criminal because of its very fictitiousness, and an insult to the American manufacturers themselves.

Perhaps the clearest conception of the subtle workings of such antisdisarmament propaganda can best be gained by reference to a concrete case—a case which we take the liberty of citing in further support of the President's determination to bring such activities into the bright light of public knowledge. In the midst of the three-power naval conference in 1927, Mr. Shearer wrote to the Monitor from Geneva, threateningly criticizing this newspaper for what he alleged was a biased account of the proceedings. In this letter appeared the following paragraph:

An issue as vitally important as national defense should be presented to the American people from the viewpoint of the American naval authorities who deal in the actual naval strength of the three powers represented here.

And the writer added the charge that the issues before the conference were being misrepresented "to the American people through an American newspaper."

Whose interests was this propagandist serving? The American people? In whose behalf was this propagandist arguing? The American Government?

The record is just coming to light.

In the suit filed against several shipbuilding corporations to recover the \$257,655 for "services rendered," Mr. Shearer himself answers these questions. He describes his "services" as being in the "business and financial interests of the defendants" (the shipbuilding corporations who may or may not be the innocent victims). The plaintiff refers also to his work in the interests of the shipbuilding business and "its increase." He refers, again, to a "publicity campaign for the benefit of and in the aid of the business and financial interests of the defendants" (the shipbuilding corporations). And so forth.

Picture the situation. This propagandist, while he was actually at Geneva trying to prevent any reduction of armaments, in the interests, according to his own claims, of the shipbuilding companies, and thereby to help to torpedo the conference, was writing to the Monitor, under the guise of an impartial and patriotic American citizen, in an effort to sway this newspaper from a disinterested presentation of the news as our Geneva correspondent saw it.

This is the sort of deceptive propaganda, unfortunately still too prevalent, from which President Hoover is seeking to free his disarmament negotiations. His success will be half the disarmament battle.

It is illuminating to recall that Mr. Shearer closed his letter to the Monitor with the following words of admonition:

The recognized standing and importance of The Christian Science Monitor justifies a protest to the proper authorities, including the State Department, which I hope will not be necessary.

Truly, the record is just coming to light.

It is now time for others to do a little protesting.

The Ice Water Age

ALL the erudite gentlemen who delve into the secrets of vanished epochs have attached fancy names to these progressive stages of civilization, and have then rubbed their hands and considered the job well done. Children of the future need only juggle with the stone age, the bronze age, the steam age, the electrical age—and the like—to secure a neatly ticketed

impression of the complete history of the race. The savants have ended their deliberations too soon. They have neglected the ice water age, the modern era. When the story of the present is rehearsed to juveniles of the future, it will be said that men and women of the United States downed more ice water than any other section of mankind in the history of the world.

When the native American sits down at a restaurant table the first duty of the waiter is to provide him with a clinking glass, beaded with coolness; when he is in the thick of the day's work he remembers the water bottle in the corner and hurries there for icy refreshment; even when he deserts the American scene for foreign shores, the badge of his nativity is his frequent clamor for a tall glass or two of ice water, served with his meals.

If all the ice picks and lemon squeezers were laid end to end they would reach six times around the world, and make a mountain of frigidty that would gladden the eyes of a thousand polar bears.

Curiously enough, all these libations have not reduced the manufacture of handkerchiefs needed to mop moist brows or cut down the number of wilted collars. What's the answer?

Needless Delay and Confusion

OUT OF the maze of uncertainty resulting from the discussions to which the tariff bill has been subjected during the congressional recess there emerges only one certainty. This is that final action will be delayed until the coming of the regular session of Congress in December. To every studious observer it must appear that the delay in reaching an agreement is needless. The extraordinary session was called by President Hoover in fulfillment of a pledge made before his election to seek such adjustments of tariff schedules as would assure greater benefits to agriculture and to effect such limited changes as should be made in justice to "our farmers, our labor, and our manufacturers." Specifically the President said in his message of April 16 to the special session of Congress that it had been called to "redeem two pledges given in the last election—farm relief and limited changes in the tariff." He declared that the November election had given the Government a special mandate to revise the agricultural tariff.

Since April the Congress has labored ineffectively to accomplish, by its own methods, much more than it was called to do. Because no binding limitation could be placed upon the number or nature of the schedules which should be revised or amended, the door was opened to senators and representatives of both political parties to enter special pleas for those industries in which they and their individual constituencies are interested. The result has been an attempted rewriting of the revenue laws which affect many schedules that were supposed to have been stabilized by time and economic tests.

Just now there begins a tactical battle between opposing groups of politicians in the Senate to determine the relative strength of partisan and sectional leaders. Confronting the advocates of the bill reported by the majority members of the Senate Finance Committee is the possibility of an executive disapproval of a measure as widely at variance with the tentative proposal of President Hoover as is the proposed Senate substitute for the somewhat more extravagant House bill. Day by day it becomes more apparent that there is lacking anything approaching party solidarity upon the tariff issue. Local and community interest or supposed advantage dictates the economic policies of senators and representatives. Thus it is that coalitions which would have seemed incongruous a score of years ago are formed without much regard for party lines.

There is discernible in the attitude of a few national legislators the apparent purpose to obstruct, so far as possible, the adoption of so-called Hoover policies. Always there is a looking ahead to the next or some future political campaign. Those who regard themselves as spokesmen of the ultraprogressive school are slow to concede the admitted virtues of plans proposed or approved by one not of their particular political faith. The traditionally unyielding free trade Democrat of yesterday is more likely to be found in the camp of the protectionist Republicans than is the politically ambitious middle western Progressive who acknowledges nothing more freely than his own political insubordination.

It is no wonder, with these elements to deal with, that the once dictatorial tariff specialists in the Republican camp find their occupation, like that of Othello, gone.

Across the Border Line of Fun

THE differences between the punitive and the reformatory functions of the law, which have of late years been the subject of controversy among lawyers and social reformers of all sorts, have recently been brought into rather forcible prominence in England by two widely discussed court decisions. These dealt with two youthful seekers after a doubtful kind of fun—not by any means unfamiliar in the United States—that impinges a little too closely, perhaps, on the rights of property.

The first concerned the sentencing in Kent of a young miner to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor for abstracting a shilling's worth of apples from an orchard. It was the culprit's first offense, but the magistrates refused to avail themselves of the provision by which first offenders in England charged with minor offenses are let off with a caution. This sentence, it must be added, was quashed by J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary.

The second was the almost simultaneous decision of a court in the neighboring County of Essex to dismiss the case brought against another youth for appropriating an automobile for a joy ride. This latter case has, it is not surprising to learn, provoked a keen sense of dissatisfaction, especially among the motoring public.

The only way at present in England to stop this highly inconvenient type of youthful ardor from finding expression at somebody else's expense is to impose a fine for stealing gasoline. The London Law Journal suggests a special law making the "stealing of the use" of an automobile a punishable offense.

It must be emphasized that neither in Kent nor in Essex could the magistrate prove any

criminal intention on the part of the offenders. Because in these, as in many similar instances, a prank so easily oversteps the border line and becomes a serious offense, the reformatory aspect of the law becomes doubly important when measures are devised, as they should be, for dealing with such cases.

Economics Versus Superstitions

WE MUST throw off the superstitions and traditions of the economic dark ages, said J. D. Mooney, president of the General Motors Export Corporation, before the Berlin convention of the International Advertising Association. It has been the more general acceptance of this kind of economic thought that has induced the public to capitalize future earning possibilities into the present market value of stocks. Confidence in the political guarantees of business success has resulted in a more ready acceptance of a smaller immediate return on securities. That, however, does not make for real prosperity. Mr. Mooney may have had in thought merely the question of selling goods, but his philosophy can as readily be applied to the stock market.

Prosperity, as it is conceived in practical circles, is a relative matter. It is generally taken to mean that the monetary return on a particular venture is going to be greater than in years previous or greater than the return from ventures of other types. When the stock market, and especially that market which is commonly known as "Wall Street," is so considered, one is led to the inevitable conclusion that the values there are not a real measure of prosperity, and furthermore that stock values are completely out of line with other conservative lines of business activity.

Measured in the present market, the return on common shares of the best utility companies is probably not over 2 per cent. On industrials the earning probably is not over 3 per cent, whereas 4 per cent would represent the return on the railroad stocks when measured by present market quotations. On the other hand, the market values of the best of the preferred stocks and the bonds represent returns nearer 7 per cent. Such comparative values as these clearly indicate that the common shares have been enhanced by the purely speculative operations in the Street. There may be nothing unusual in this situation, for it may be remembered that England, about 1850, bid up her common shares to a 2 per cent basis before there was any sign of deflation.

So long as this condition continues, there is a tendency to call common shares out of the strong boxes of investors and to throw them into the floating holdings of marginal traders. Wise investors recognize in this market an opportunity to realize on their shares and to reinvest their money in securities which promise larger earnings. After all, the investors in the market are quite a different class from those who are drawn there to speculate. The latter have had an inviting time during the last few years incident to the industrial uncertainty and the commercial reconstruction that has been in progress. In the excitement of a "bull" market that has run its course into years instead of the customary months there has not been much invitation to sober judgment. Yet that certainly is the one quality which should be exercised just now by all who would engage in any market activity. Neither is this recommending a reversion to the Dark Ages, but rather a fuller recognition of the traditions of economic law.

An International "Weather Man"

NOW at last, perhaps, we shall find out where the weather comes from. Announcement that France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States are going to co-operate in ascertaining the whereabouts and wherefores of meteorological conditions over the north Atlantic gives basis for such hope. The plan is for the four nations to obtain from ships and to exchange among themselves radio reports and forecasts from all sectors of the "weather front." Sixty-two ships are to join every twelve hours in piecing together a composite picture of rain and shine.

With such a vast international detective agency in operation, it may be possible to track the biting east wind to his lair, keep tabs on errant hurricanes and be forewarned when sly fogs steal down from Newfoundland banks.

Intended primarily to help take transatlantic flying out of the stunt class, the service will have many other uses. It should greatly help sea captains in charting courses if they know when a storm is coming, and whence.

There is a belief that most of the north Atlantic weather is made in Greenland, but with such a lot of it there is a good chance that some may even wander up from Antarctica, which Sir Douglas Mawson called "the home of the blizzard." Until more exact information is available on meteorological conditions—which incidentally have nothing to do either with meteors or logic—it seems a bit unfair to blame any particular region.

Clearly, until we are all better able to "take our weather with us," there will be great gain in having such an international "weather man" as is proposed. And possibly an international cartel to control manufacture will be the next step.

Editorial Notes

Aviation's rapid strides in Massachusetts are not denied by the interesting fact that it used only one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the gasoline sold in the first seven months of 1929. Whatever the future may hold for the airplane and the automobile, the fact is undeniable that the latter has a head start on its younger brother.

An encouraging sign of a successful future for the United States is to be found in the report of the Bureau of Education, which says that adult education in America showed a 30 per cent increase last year over the previous year.

Strange to relate, scenery and air, two things which do not cost the hotel proprietor anything, are among his main revenue bringers.

Another vanishing American! The ice wagon—being frozen out by the electric refrigerator.

In the Umbrian City of Spoleto

THERE can be few more delectable districts in the world than the southern slopes of these Italian hills, from which the little cities of Spoleto, Assisi, and many others, look down upon the softly shining Umbrian plain, and across to the gracious uplands that border the Tiber Valley. So have generations of men thought, for thousands of years past; and so think the learned Italian archaeologist and his English companion, as they thread the narrow streets of Spoleto, discussing, the while, the differing ways of various nations.

"You English are so very dynamic," opines my friend, in the accommodating French language, upon which we are thrown back by mutual ignorance of the other's native tongue. "And you are at home everywhere, whereas we Umbrians are not so; we prefer our native land, and are dreamers in it, always, living an interior life that is generally meditative, and a little mystical, like those hills there across the valley, all vapor-veiled. That, perhaps, explains why Eastern peoples have loved Umbria; why the Syrians, long ago, to escape persecution, sought these out-of-the-way Umbrian hills; for, in the ceramic decoration of almost every humble cottage, hereabouts, the Arab influence is traceable; and in the peasants' patois, besides Latin and Greek, there are a number of Arabic words. We are a little Orientalized, you see—and even Latinized, too. Look here!"

We stood in an open space, by the river. At a word from the professor, some town official, standing by, levered open a trapdoor of metal, disclosing a flight of steps, leading down into gloomy depths. We descended, to the sound of dripping water. Suddenly an electric lamp flashed out; and, behold, amid the heavy shadows, there showed themselves, hewn in solid stone, three massive and formidable arches of a great Roman bridge, that spanned the river 2000 years ago.

"The gradual silting up of the river, you see, buried these great arches; and, just as this Porta Leonina, near by, is built on the Roman foundations of Spoleto, so also the Prefecture, up there, in another square, is built upon the vomitoria of the Roman theater. Scratch Spoleto; and you find Rome."

"When I was in Tripoli, at Leptis Magna, I climbed the sand dunes that still cover the Roman palaces and temples. Here a medieval town forms the lid."

"Yes; and it is the same at Assisi, yonder." The archaeologist pointed up the valley. Thus, with the centuries in our thoughts, we wandered, up hill and down, through the narrow ramshackle streets of Spoleto, the lofty walls of which form the strangest possible jumble of old stones, patched with new—a pair of Doric Roman capitals keeping august company with upstart modern bricks, fragments of rich cornice, and walled-up arches of old windows; the Middle Ages and later centuries everywhere jostling one another, while, high above our heads, spanning the streets, bridges of red brick, tiled and windowed, stretch from wall to wall.

"You Spoletoans have a trick of making your patchwork buildings strangely beautiful."

"Yet patchwork it is. Those overhead ways, from house to house, are built for buttressing, or for communication; and not for beauty: yet a certain beauty they also achieve."

"As naturally, almost, as do those two girls." Rounding

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

TWO wise decisions recently taken by the Fascist Government will surely increase notably the number of American tourists to Italy during coming seasons. The first is the abolition of the fee formerly charged for the Italian visa on passports, the second is the abolition of all entrance fees into state galleries, museums, historical monuments and archaeological excavations throughout the Kingdom. This last decision has come as a pleasant surprise to Italians and to foreign residents. It was known that the Government had intended to reduce the admission fee to museums, etc., to one or two lire per person, but the total remission of entrance fees, which will cost the Government about 10,000,000 lire a year, was entirely unexpected. For a long time there had been a strong campaign in the Fascist press against the exorbitant fees charged for visiting museums; it was pointed out that the high fees had diminished the number of visitors, especially Italians, and it was regretted that the Government was thus indirectly withholding people from obtaining a greater knowledge of Italy's artistic treasures. The question had recently been raised by the Association of Hotel-keepers and by many tourist agencies, which had presented a joint memorandum to Signor Mussolini, making a comparison between the fees charged in 1926 and 1928 for the twenty-eight principal museums and art galleries in Rome, Florence, Naples, Venice and Milan.

This memorandum showed that a person wishing to visit the twenty-eight most important artistic institutions in Italy in 1926 could do so at a cost of ninety-eight lire; in 1928, 241 lire was required for the same visit. Some of the increases were really outrageous. Thus, for instance, the entrance fee to the Forum and to the Palatine rose in two years from five to eighteen lire. A visit to the new excavations of Pompeii, which had cost only eight lire in 1926, cost twenty-five lire last year. At Herculaneum, the entrance fee had been increased from three lire in 1926 to thirty-five in 1928. Moreover, to foreigners this increase in fees represented a still higher burden than to Italians. Indeed, whereas the cost in sterling of these fees had been about fifteen shillings in 1926, the cost in 1928 had risen to about £2 15s—a proportional increase of 260 per cent. The memorandum made also a comparison between the position prevailing in Italy and conditions obtaining in London, Paris, Berlin and Munich, pointing out that, on the days when the galleries and museums in those cities were not free, the charges for admission were noticeably lower than those demanded in Italy. With a view to preventing a too easy entrance into museums by loiterers and other undesirable visitors, no admission will be allowed except on the presentation of an identity card. All that is required from foreigners is that they show their passports to the custodians.

The civic authorities of Bologna have just issued an order amounting to a censorship of names. Parents are strictly forbidden, under penalty of heavy fines, to give their new-born children names which sound offensive to Fascist ears. As the order has retrospective force, many among the young generation who have been named after well-known Socialist or anarchist leaders will have to change their names. This order has already received a few applications. One Leon Antonelli, for instance, has had his name changed to Italo Antonelli; Juarez has become Dino Anarchico has been transformed into Colombo, Vendetta has been changed to Pia, and Dinamite softened to Dina. It is not yet known whether this order is to be extended to the rest of Italy, and whether it would receive an extensive application. If that were the case, the Mussolini family would fall under the ban. The Duce was named Benito after the Mexican revolutionary leader Benito Juarez, and his brother, Arnaldo, editor of the Popolo d'Italia, received that name after the anticlerical revolutionist, Arnaldo da Brescia.

Considerable interest is shown in Italy over the exhibition of Italian art which will be held at the Royal Academy in London next year. Signor Mussolini is particularly anxious that everything possible should be done to insure its success, and has given orders to Dino Grandi, the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and to Signor Modigliani, the art expert, to carry out his wishes. There is genuine regret that some valuable pictures, which would surely suffer from a long journey, cannot be sent to London. Italy, however, will send many pictures by Raphael,

a corner, and climbing a stairway in the street, we had come upon two olive-complexioned maidens, whose scarlet and green frocks veritably lit the shadowy lane with two vivid splashes of warm color, the while their weathers gazed shyly at us, as they filled their splashing pails, at the taps.

A moment later we stood by the tawny walls of the ancient castle; and there, from the gate of the peacefully named "Casa di Reclusione," gazed down, through flowering fruit trees, over the green Umbrian plain, upon the northern hills now mystified in purple glooms of evening, and gathering folds of slowly gliding cloud. Thence, after watching awhile the soft waning of an Umbrian day, we wandered on to another point of hillside vantage, beneath the cyclopean ramparts of polygonal stone, stern and formidable—first hewn, I suppose, by the Etruscans—and gazed down over the outer fringes of the terraced town, whose walled gardens, running down to the river, meet the olive- and fir-clad hills of the opposite slope.

"Is the city larger than in Roman days?"

"Hard to say; but the mountains, hereabouts, were certainly more inhabited then than now. In the olden time there were many tracks that led the hillmen down from the mountain to the town; but now the main roads and railways, tunneled through the hills, and brought over the passes, have caused the tracks to be neglected, and have gradually drawn the hillmen away, into the city and the plain. But the people still love their hills; and you will find that almost every Umbrian city has still its favorite hill, outside the town, where the whole populace goes, on holidays and Sundays."

"One such hill here is Monte Luca, that, as you well know, has a good road up it, made by the Austro-Hungarian prisoners, during the war. Monte Luca, I suppose, was first dedicated to Etruscan gods; then to Roman ones; and today is almost as full of memories of St. Francis as is the Monte Subasio, away there above Assisi."

Again we were sitting on a rampart of stones—those that bound the public gardens of Spoleto. Below us, above bushes garlanded with blossoming lilac, faintly reflecting the pale gold of the afterglow, stretched away a sward of emerald green; beyond it gleamed the mottled roofs of the lower town; and farther yet, behind a frieze of jet black cypresses, its blue green shot with palest violet, shone a line of upland hills, dotted with small white farmhouses, from one of which, already, against a purpled mystery of cloud banks, at once veiling and revealing the mountain background, a single light gleamed out.

As we make our way back into the quiet streets, there comes, booming over our heads, a great shock of sound shaken out from some lofty bell tower; then another—one! two! three! four! We stand still to listen; until the seventh, and last, of them has floated away, and lost itself, as a faint echo, among the Umbrian hills, surrounding what D'Annunzio once wrote of as "The City of Silence." Seven o'clock.

In the main street, before us, a crimson light suddenly blazed out, vanished, and flashed again into being, bearing, this time, the word "Cinema" in gleaming gold capitals against the red. My companion smiled, rather wistfully, I thought.

"Even our Umbrian cities, you see, are becoming modernized!"

P. A.

Titian and other great Italian artists. All the pictures coming from Italy, which have been insured for 1,000,000,000 lire, will be transported by sea. The ship carrying them will be escorted by two torpedo-boat destroyers and will travel along the coast, so that she may be able to take refuge in any port in case of bad weather.

There are many villages in Italy which are still unprovided with even the smallest public library, and the inhabitants of which therefore find themselves unable to profit by the reading of books. The attention of the central authorities has been called to this inconvenience, and steps will be taken to eliminate it. As it has been found impossible to open a public library in every lonely village, the authorities have devised an ingenious scheme for cultural propaganda. Two large motorcars, fitted up as libraries, have started out on a long tour through Italy, stopping in small centers and villages far from towns. This "Pegasus on wheels" has all sorts of books; but the collection consists mainly of classical works and the latest literary production. The inhabitants of the villages will be informed beforehand of the arrival of the touring library.

The National Confederation of Fascist Syndicates of Intellectual Workers and Artists has brought a scheme before the Minister of Corporations for the establishment of an employment bureau, which should take the necessary steps for engaging unemployed engineers. The scheme has this object in view—to get the construction enterprises and the industries using machinery for which superior technical skill is required to employ the unemployed engineers to the managing positions and to support particularly the young graduates. Moreover, these proposals aim at having the management of certain public works, which have to be assigned by adjudication, given to persons who may be indicated by the confederation through the bureaus thus established.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board cannot be held responsible for the publication or non-publication of opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"For"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Permit me for one to commend the Monitor's stand for fair dealing in the tariff considerations at Washington—"to live and let live nationally and internationally" would express it to me.

Jackson, Miss.

"Against"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of August 13 seems rather antagonistic to farmers of the middle West, especially the corn farmers. The recent session of Congress was called for the express purpose of passing some legislation to help the farmer and adjust the tariff for his benefit. It is no secret that, since the Tariff Commission started holding its hearings, the larger industries of the East have had their attorneys and lobbyists working with them to raise the rates on their own particular lines. Also, it is a safe guess right now that any tariff bill passed will be of more benefit to some of our (infant) industries than it will be to the farmers of our country.

The percentage of Argentine corn imported may be small, but it would no doubt compare rather favorably with the percentage of pig iron imported when the rate was raised by our former President. Also, it is a safe guess right now that any tariff bill passed will be of more benefit to some of our (infant) industries than it will be to the farmers of our country.

According to reports, Argentine corn is hauled very cheaply, mostly as ballast, and even the small percentage imported can bring about a fluctuation in the price of corn when manipulated by the right people.

With industry protected by the tariff, labor by an immigration law, banks by the Federal Reserve, public utilities guaranteed a net return on their investment, and the farmers of the middle West helping to pay for a Panama Canal to make cheaper freight rates to the coastal territory, it would seem fair that the Government should at least sympathize with these latter.

If this editorial had appeared in some New York paper, it would think it was merely appealing to its readers, but the Monitor is read by people all over the United States, in fact, all over the world, so that its policies should be fair to all.

C. M. MOSKOW.

Sheldon, Ia.